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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVI, No. 61

Section 1

March 14, 1930.

TARIFF RATES

The press to-day says: "The new Senate combination..which increased the duty on sugar and cement refused yesterday to reconsider its action on these commodities. Both motions to reconsider were offered by Senator Nye of North Dakota and were rejected in each instance by a vote of 47 to 38. This action leaves a duty of \$2 a hundred pounds on Cuban sugar and \$2.50 on world output as against the present duties of \$1.76 and \$2.20, respectively. Cement retains a duty of 6 cents a hundred pounds, whereas under the present tariff law it is on the free list...."

"Senator George of Georgia yesterday denounced the proposition to make dutiable as wool the fabrics which contained only 15 per cent of wool. A duty of 2 cents a pound was put on mustard seed, as against 3 cents, recommended by the finance committee. The duty on long staple cotton was fixed at 7 cents a pound, the same as adopted by the Senate while in the committee of the whole...."

NEW GRAPE COOPERATIVE

An Associated Press dispatch to-day from Fresno, Calif., says: "Calling on the grape and raisin industries of California to undertake a grower sign-up campaign for a new \$20,000,000 cooperative, C. C. Teague, California member of the Federal Farm Board, outlined a plan yesterday for the stabilization of the grape and raisin industries by the removal of the surplus crop. The new cooperative would maintain the existing cooperatives in the industry, the Sunmaid Raisin Growers of California and its subsidiaries, the California Fruit Exchange and the California Vineyardists Association. The plan contemplates the purchase and utilization of the surplus of the grape crop, estimated by Mr. Teague at approximately 300,000 tons, partly through the establishment of a fee of \$1.50 a fresh ton to be collected from growers for the purchase of the surplus and partly through the activities of the Fruit Industries, Inc., which is being transformed into a cooperative and which will manufacture by-products...."

CANADIAN GRAIN CONDITIONS

A Toronto dispatch to-day says: "'Watch and Wait' is the bank's present policy concerning the wheat situation, and will continue to be their attitude for a month at least, Sir John Aird, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, said yesterday. Sir John said he foresaw relief for the situation with the opening of Great Lakes navigation, and was confident that would be marked by the immediate movement of grain. He said he looks forward to an increased price by that time. Sir John said the position of the banks was causing no concern. With their loans to the wheat pool guaranteed by the three prairie Provinces, the banks' position could not be endangered. He was confident the Provinces would suffer no loss. 'It is in the general interests of the country that wheat should be sold as soon as possible,' Sir John said, 'even at present prices.' However, he said there was no disposition on the part of the banks to force the sale of wheat if it was shown the wheat pool was holding out for higher prices."

Section 2

Electricity The Swedish-American Trade Journal for March says: "The most in Swedish fully electrified farm in existence will be one of the unique attractions at the exhibition of the agricultural meeting to be held in Stockholm during the week June 19 to 24, in connection with the Stockholm Exhibition of Arts, Crafts, and Home Industries, this year. This so-called 'demonstration farm', which will be open to the public throughout the Stockholm Exhibition, is intended to exemplify all the most modern contrivances at the disposal of the farmer of to-day...The cows will be milked by electricity, not only in the stables but also in the field. The cattle will be fed by an automatic feeding apparatus and the corn threshed by an electric threshing machine of an entirely new construction. The most modern storing and drying installations for cereals and straw will be shown as well as dairy machinery of the latest description and of partly new types. The floor of the pig-stye will be electrically heated from below, the eggs will be hatched in an electric incubator which functions entirely automatically, and the light in the chicken house will be switched on automatically every morning. In the carpenter's shop and the laundry room, the work will be performed by electricity. Of special interest to farmers will be the new system for artificial irrigation to be demonstrated in the pasture grounds of the farm, and which has recently been tried out successfully on a large estate not far from Stockholm."

Malarial Immunity Scientific American for April publishes an extensive article entitled "Can the World Banish Malaria?" by Theo. Krysto, M.D. Doctor Krysto is a physician, a farmer, a writer for Russian magazines, and has served as an adviser to the Governor General of Western Siberia, a Russian Government agricultural commissioner to the United States and a senior specialist to the Russian Department of Agriculture. In this article he aims to show that two world scourges--malaria and blood-sucking mosquitoes--can be eradicated easily and quickly by natural methods. He says in part: "...Thirty-five years ago I lived in the village of Machindjauri, District of Batum, Caucasus, Russia. I noticed that out of 60 inhabitants of the village every one was sick with malarial fever, except four--Sahli Effendi, his wife, and their two children. Analysis of the conditions showed me that Sahli Effendi differed from the other inhabitants of the village only in this: he raised beans for sale in the market at Batum, and alfalfa for his horse. The beans and the alfalfa were grown around his house. Another instance. One summer, when the malarial fever was raging in Machindjauri, I moved my family to Kvishhety, near Suram, on the Transcaucasian Railroad. This village consists of two parts. The larger part is situated on the slope of a mountain. It is free from malarial fever. The smaller part is situated in the valley of the Kura River, and has a good deal of fever. One of the inhabitants of the lower part of this village, Misho Kipiani, sowed about six acres to alfalfa. As soon as the alfalfa grew up and began to bloom, malarial fever disappeared as if by magic! These two cases were a point of departure in building my plan of attack...I found that when Anopheles, the malarial fever mosquito, feeds on leguminous plants, their juice neutralizes the noxiousness of the mosquito. It can no longer spread malarial fever...."

Production and Profits An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for March 1 says: "Higher yields per acre almost always mean greater profits per dollar of costs. The 10-acre corn yield contest, described elsewhere in this issue, demonstrates what certain corn growers of Nebraska have done in producing near maximum yields. The object of promoting methods which will result in greater yields per acre is not to bring about a greater total production of corn or any other crop, but rather the production of just as many bushels from fewer acres. It is a well known fact that the man who produces yields higher than the average year after year is usually the farmer whose profits are the greatest. For example, two men on similar farms may have the same investment in their land and put the same amount of labor on their corn crops. If one of the men has a yield of 60 bushels per acre, it is obvious that he will fare better in a financial way than his neighbor who produces 30 bushels per acre. It is quite possible that the difference in yields could be the result of a difference in soil fertility, due to the manner in which the two pieces of land have been farmed. In some cases improved methods result in a total production in excess of consumption demands. That means that fewer acres of the crop in question must be grown per farm. Even so, every farmer who produces just as many bushels from a smaller acreage will fare better than if the same production required more acres. The profit per acre of any crop is almost always in direct proportion to the yield per acre and a similar situation exists in every type of agricultural production."

Psittacosis Etiology "The Etiology of the Disease Psittacosis" is the title of a statement of results of investigations by Charles Krumwiede, Mary McGrath and Carolyn Oldenbusch, Bureau of Laboratories, Department of Health, New York, in Science for March 7. The statement concludes as follows: "As this preliminary note was being prepared a short report in the Lancet, February 1, 1930, of the work of Bedson, Western and Simpson came to our attention. They, likewise, believe that they have demonstrated a filtrable virus in parrots. They do not report a similar demonstration in the case of human materials. We also have caused the death of a parrot with emulsions of the organs of a fatal human case, but filtration experiments on this presumed virus are not completed. Our observations and those of the English investigators seem for the first time to offer definite indications as to the etiology of the disease psittacosis." (The findings of the English investigators, referred to above, were quoted in Daily Digest of Feb. 15.)

Purebreds in Foreign Lands An editorial in The Rural New-Yorker for February 22 says: "Breeders in the United States gradually are increasing their exports of purebreds to foreign lands, chiefly South America. Although this is and for years is likely to be a comparatively small item in their merchandising business, yet it is growing, and worth cultivating. Recently a Peru business man, interested in the agriculture of that country, made inquiries through his New York agents in regard to the sources and prices of pedigree dairy cattle in the East. Last year a Westchester Co., N.Y., breeder exported several thousand dollars' worth of Ayrshire cattle to a buyer in one of the countries below the equator. South America in particular, and some other foreign countries, are destined increasingly to draw upon our purebred herds and

flocks for both males and females with which to improve their native stocks. Breeders in the Atlantic Coast and adjacent States who produce good, healthy cattle, sheep, poultry, goats and hogs from registered or standard strains are in a favored location with reference to an export business with foreign customers. The agriculture and animal industry of the Eastern States are slowly entering a new phase of development. It is a development on which a sound optimism in regard to the future possibilities of our eastern lands can be based."

Russian Farm Research Soviet Union Review for March says: "The All-Union Lenin Agricultural Academy, which is the central institution for agricultural research in the Soviet Union, is organizing agricultural bureaus in other countries, which will be headed by members of the academy. The function of these bureaus will be to keep the academy informed of all the important achievements in the field of agriculture. The first of these bureaus will be organized in the United States, Germany (the German bureau will also cover Austria and Czecho-Slovakia), Italy and Japan."

Scottish Agricultural Education An editorial in The Scottish Farmer for January 25 says: "It is refreshing to read a modern lecturer's views on agricultural education when these are depicted so attractively as does Hunter Smith of the Herts Institute in the current issue of the Ministry's Journal. It is constructive criticism at its best. He pleads for the complete chain with its first link in the elementary schools and its last forged in the research station. He is not content with rural efficiency, but urges effective liaison between country and town....Few also will cavil at the assertion that a farm institute is a powerful intermediary between the research worker and the farmer. It is one of the most serious obstacles to the advance of agricultural education in Scotland that there are no institutes of this kind. Visual demonstrations are worth libraries of written matter, and every distinctive agricultural division of Scotland should have a local institute, and it should not be dependent on the fluctuations of voluntary support. It would be very wise State expenditure...."

Sigfried on European Methods Andre Sigfried, French economist, writing in Yale Review, sees Europe in a critical position in regard to the adoption of American methods of standardization and mass production. He believes the opposition to American methods in Europe is due to Europe's consciousness of her achievements in civilization, as opposed to material efficiency. Sigfried says the world will follow Hoover and Henry Ford if it chooses to be well equipped, comfortable and with a high standard of living.

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

March 13.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.75-\$14.75; cows, good and choice \$7.75-\$10; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$11.25-\$14; vealers, good and choice \$9.50-\$13.75; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$10.75-\$12. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.80-\$10.60; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$10-\$11.20; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.40-\$11. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$10.50-\$11.25; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8.50-\$10.25.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.35-\$2.85 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.75-\$1.85 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites closed at \$2.30-\$2.45 on the Chicago carlot market and at \$2.05-\$2.10 f.o.b. Waupaca. Florida pointed type cabbage brought \$3-\$4 per 1½-bushel hamper in the East. Texas round type \$115-\$140 bulk per ton in terminal markets; mostly \$100 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Midwestern sacked yellow onions sold at a range of \$1.40-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; very few sales at \$1.40 f.o.b. New York Baldwin apples sold at \$5.25-\$6 per barrel in New York City. Eastern Yorks \$5.75-\$6 in Baltimore. Michigan Greenings and Spys \$2.50-\$2.75 per bushel basket in Chicago; Baldwins and Jonathans \$2.25-\$2.50.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 37½¢; 91 score, 37¼¢; 90 score, 36¾¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18½¢; Single Daisies 21¢-21½¢; Young Americas, 22¢-22½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 5 points to 14.19¢. On the same day last year the price stood at 19.98¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 14.41¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 14.14¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis, \$1.07½-\$1.09½. No.2 red winter, St. Louis \$1.14-\$1.16; Kansas City \$1.08-\$1.10. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), Chicago 95¢-\$1; St. Louis, \$1.06½; Kansas City 97¢. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 72¢-73½¢; Minneapolis, 61½¢-63½¢; Kansas City 66½¢-68½¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 72½¢-75¢; Minneapolis, 68½¢-72½¢; Kansas City 71¢-72¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 40½¢-41¢; Minneapolis 36½¢-37½¢; Kansas City 43¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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Vol. XXXVI, No. 62

Section 1

March 15, 1930.

THE TARIFF BILL

The Senate yesterday voted to retain the existing tariff duties on wrapper tobacco, rejected proposed cuts in the increases on maple sugar and syrup, and reopened the controversy on hide, leather and shoe duties. (Press, Mar. 15.)

SCIENTIFIC RE- SEARCH AWARDS

The Associated Press to-day says: "The unrequited toil of the researcher in Uncle Sam's scientific bureaus was the theme yesterday of an appeal made by four distinguished Federal scientists to the House library committee for a medal and award system. Describing the long hours and the unflagging zeal of the laboratory specialists, the quartet of bureau directors asked that especially distinguished service be given some recognition....All told the story of how men, working for small salaries, often from 16 to 18 hours a day, formulated scientific facts, or made discoveries of the greatest value to the Government that employs them, and to all mankind, only to be retired at a pittance. The Griffin bill for a medal of honor and awards to Government employees for distinguished work in science would provide a sum of \$100 on presentation of the medal and a sum of not less than \$100 thereafter annually for life. A provision is made, however, that not more than five scientific workers should receive the medal in any one year. Representative Griffin of New York, author of the bill, testified he thought the best plan of award would be to divide it into two classes, one for outstanding contribution to science, and the other for acts of heroism in the cause of science."

BRITISH SUGAR SUBSIDY

A London dispatch to-day states that the Government last night yielded to the pressure of the British Empire sugar industry and agreed to grant a limited subsidy to growers in the British West Indies, British Guiana and the Island of Mauritius. The report says: "A scheme was suggested to Governors of those colonies for the granting of financial advances so that those willing to cultivate sugar shall be enabled to do so. If the scheme is adopted, the Government is ready to bear half of any loss that may be incurred under it, provided that the total Government liability in the West Indies does not exceed \$750,000 and, in Mauritius, \$500,000."

KANSAS BANK CLOSES

The press to-day reports that the Commercial National Bank of Independence, one of the largest banks in Kansas, was closed yesterday following action on Thursday of the board of directors. The report states that as an aftermath of the closing of the Commercial National Bank, the Liberty State Bank of Liberty, ten miles southeast of Independence, failed to open its doors yesterday.

Section 2

Agricultural Conference Smith, editor of the Washington Farmer, wants a world conference on agriculture, but he uses a not altogether convincing comparison in citing the naval conference in London as a reason for it...As Mr. Smith truly observes, however, 'The world production of silk, of cotton, of wool, of sugar, of tobacco, of tea, of bananas, of oranges, of apples, and the tremendous growth in the use of fruits and vegetables in the diet--the more one looks into this agricultural industry, the more one finds it permeating the commercial life of people the world over.' It surely does, but the difficulty seems to be that the resources of invention, mechanical skill and organizing ability have all been directed to expanding production to the neglect of consumption. Why not a world conference to devise ways and means of increasing consumption?"

Bolivian Agriculture "By an act of Congress which went into effect November 1, 1929, an Agricultural and Stock Promotion Bureau has been established in the city of Santa Cruz. The new bureau will be in charge of an agricultural expert and a veterinary, and its functions will be assigned to it by the Chief Executive of the Nation." (El Diario, La Paz, November 1, 1929.)

Douglas Fir Timber "Douglas fir timbers, after 35 years of service, are not only equal to new timbers in strength, but are actually stronger, Professor E. H. McAlister, of the University of Oregon, found as a result of an investigation on material taken from Hayden Bridge, erected near Eugene in 1874, and recently replaced by a larger and more modern bridge. The timbers in the bridge were found to be in excellent state of preservation, and Professor McAlister's conclusion is that Douglas fir can be preserved in the sound structural condition for at least half a century by the simple expedient of keeping it covered from weather and providing for free circulation of air. More than 200 tests of the old timbers were made on machines which exert from 30,000 to 200,000 pounds pressure. For comparison, similar tests were made on both green and seasoned pieces of the same size." (Science, Feb. 28.)

Farm Accountancy in Various Countries "Accountancy results from ten countries are briefly summarized in the International Review of Agriculture for July. German agriculture is still in an extraordinarily unfavorable economic position. The farms are heavily mortgaged and the net returns are not enough to cover the interest payments. In Saxony and Anhalt the net income is not high enough in any of the groups to cover consumption expenditure. In Switzerland the income from agriculture is so small that there has to be encroachment on the farmer's own capital; agriculture can not attract further investment. A general average of the results of American agriculture is behind that of the previous year. The data summarized are for 1927. Summarizing the author says that the value of the agricultural product is not enough to obtain in exchange the non-agricultural products required for the maintenance of the farming family and the upkeep of the farm. The degree of indebtedness is always increasing and in certain regions and countries is becoming dangerously high." (Social Science Abstracts, March.)

Farm Loans

E. C. Apperson, president of the National Bank of McMinnville, Oreg., writes of "Errors in Making Farm Loans" in American Bankers Association Journal for March. He says in part: "We learn by trial and error. In considering and granting farm loans there are five common errors: First. By failure to impress upon the borrower the need and necessity of arranging his farm business upon a budget basis. Second. In granting too liberal loans on a long-time basis. Third. By permitting the renewal of such loans and increasing the amount of the principal by the addition of the interest, taxes and even current living expenses. Fourth. By our failure to encourage or assist the farmer in diversifying his farming so that he will have a definite proportion of his income available quarterly or semi-annually to meet his requirements. Fifth. In attempting to carry in our current bills receivable loans to farmers for the purchase of land or equipment, payment of which we can not expect from the proceeds of their crops within a reasonable period of time. Nonliquidating farm loans should be made from our savings department and adequately secured... Another fault bankers are subject to is the failure to require compensating balances in connection with loans granted to either the landowner or tenant... How many bankers give sufficient consideration to statutory exemptions? In Oregon a homestead consisting of not to exceed 160 acres, together with several hundred dollars worth of personal property, is exempt.... It is the duty of bankers to discourage the granting of excess loans and to encourage diversification of farming, the budgeting of farm accounts and payment of all fixed charges against farming, to the end that the farmers' indebtedness may be reduced rather than increased."

Garden
Contests

An editorial in Bureau Farmer for March says: "The American Farm Bureau Federation has announced plans for a nation-wide farm yard and garden contest. The purpose of the contest is to stimulate, among the members of the organization, intense personal interest in the beautification of the farm home environment. The organization is to be congratulated on this activity. While a yard and garden contest may not cut into the farm problem as deeply as tax reduction, lower freight rates, better markets, nevertheless it is a progressive, forward, community development idea worthy of the attention of such an organization as the Farm Bureau.... Over 360 communities throughout the United States conducted such contests last year. These 360 communities are all happier, pleasanter places in which to live than they were a year ago. And they have found that the improvement of yards and home surroundings has paid in dollars and cents as well as personal satisfaction. It is an established fact that farm land values are increased as rural homes are beautified..."

Horticulture
In Wisconsin

An editorial in Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer for March 8 says: "With the assurance that funds will be released with which to extend the horticultural hall space at the State fair park 65 feet to the north, and with a renewal of plans for enlargement and development of new features for the horticultural show, our lovers of flowers, small fruit and orchards will take heart again. Horticulture needs a revival in Wisconsin. The State society is doing excellent work to stimulate things in this way and we understand that the college horticultural department has some variety and cultural recommendations

held in reserve for a forthcoming bulletin. Garden clubs have sprung up in all parts of the State, knitting together urban and rural folks as no other single line of agriculture can do. Village folks used to 'keep a cow,' or tend a large garden, drive a family horse or perhaps keep a pig or two. They don't do this any more, except in scattering instances. About all that remains to attach the urban population to the love of the land lies in the garden of flowers and small fruit, especially the former. Hence the extension of the horticultural display at the State fair and the issuing of helpful suggestions from the college and horticultural society all tend to make Wisconsin a finer place in which to live. Let's all support it."

Hungarian
Farm
Systems

"The great Hungarian lowland plain is not of increased significance for Hungary since the decrease in territory as shown by the fact that in proportion to the total land area it increased from one-third to three-fifths. It is to-day the largest area of Central Europe for the production of food. The great problem of this region is the problem of the small farm system. Of the 7,000,000 catastral yoke in the lowland plain almost 6,000,000 are in small farms and $1\frac{1}{2}$ million men or 19% of the population live on them. Transportation, hygienic and cultural difficulties offset in part the great economic advantages of the system, in contrast to conditions, for example in Denmark, where, with the general high cultural level, only the advantages appear. The author discusses further the special conditions of the small farm system in the neighborhood of the three large cities of the plain, Szeged, Cegled and Kecskemet." (Magyar Gazdak Szemlize, Sept. 1929.)

Radio in
Egypt

"A novel use of the mobility of radio communication will shortly be put into operation by the Egyptian State Telegraph Department. Six radio sets mounted on three motor lorries have been ordered from the Marconi Company. These sets are to be used as stations in areas not supplied by the land telegraph and telephone system. This enables any place in a wide range of country on both sides of the Nile to be linked up at very short notice with the main telegraph system. The motor lorries are of the six wheel type fitted with caterpillar attachments so that they will be equally mobile on hard or soft sand. Each lorry will carry a medium-wave half kilowatt telephone transmitter and a small portable short-wave transmitter the power of which is a hundred watts. The aerials are suspended from 70 ft. portable masts. Medium waves having lengths ranging from 600 meters to 2,150 meters will be used, and also short waves having lengths ranging from 20 meters to 50 meters. Egypt is a country in which, apart from the Delta, the towns and cities with their connecting railway and telegraph communications lie along areas of thinly populated or desert country on either side. In these circumstances, these mobile radio stations should prove of value in providing extensions of the system either periodically as a regular service or in times of emergency." (Nature, Mar. 1.)

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

March 14.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.75-\$14.75; cows, good and choice \$7.75-\$10; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$11.25-\$14; vealers, good and choice \$9.50-\$13.75; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$10.75-\$12. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.25-\$10.10; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.75-\$11; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.25-\$10.75. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$10.50-\$11.25; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8.50-\$10.25.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.35-\$2.85 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.75-\$1.85 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.30-\$2.45 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2-\$2.10 f.o.b. Waupaca. Florida new Bliss Triumphs \$2.50-\$3 per bushel crate in city markets; Spaulding Rose \$9.60-\$10.50 per barrel in eastern cities. Delaware and Maryland yellow sweet potatoes sold at \$1.15-\$1.50 per bushel hamper in eastern markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.50 in the Middle West. Florida pointed type cabbage brought \$3.25-\$4 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in eastern cities. Texas flat and round type \$120-\$140 bulk per ton in midwestern markets; mostly \$100 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. New York Baldwin apples sold at a range of \$5.50-\$6 per barrel in eastern markets. Michigan Baldwins and McIntosh \$2.25-\$2.50 per bushel basket in Chicago; Spys and Greenings \$2.50-\$2.75.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 38¢; 91 score, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 37¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies 21¢-21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 22¢-22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 26 points to 14.45¢ per lb. On the corresponding day in 1929 the price was 20.07¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 21 points to 14.62¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 21 points to 14.35¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis, \$1.05 $\frac{7}{8}$ -\$1.07 $\frac{7}{8}$. No.2 red winter, St. Louis \$1.16; Kansas City \$1.08-\$1.10. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), Chicago \$1.02 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis, \$1.03-\$1.04; Kansas City 96 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 72¢-73 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 62¢-64¢; Kansas City 67¢-69¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 73¢-75 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 69¢-73¢; Kansas City 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-72 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago, 40¢-40 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 36¢-37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 43¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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Vol. XXXVI, No. 63

Section 1

March 17, 1930.

THE TARIFF BILL

The Associated Press to-day reports: "Continuing its eleven-hour day program, the Senate will enter upon its twenty-ninth week of tariff revision to-day with leaders entertaining high hopes of passage of the Hawley-Smoot measure by Thursday. Only half a dozen disputes of more or less major importance remain to be settled....The first point of difference will be tackled to-day with resumption of efforts to place duties on hides, leathers and shoes, now on the free list, but made dutiable in the House bill. An amendment by Senator Oddie of Nevada, calling for higher hide rates and lower shoe levies than those of the House measure, will be the hub around which the debate will revolve....Two other rate controversies face the nerve-worn legislators before the administrative sections again are put to the test of revision. These embrace the attempts of Senators from Southwestern States to take oil and petroleum products from the free list and of Northwestern Senators to patch up the holes in the tariff wall against soft-wood lumber...."

TAX RETURNS

While it was generally conceded last night that the total of income tax payments to be received by the Government as the first quarterly installment would shrink far below the high level of about \$600,000,000 paid in March, 1929, the press to-day states, Treasury officials were unwilling to make definite estimates, asserting that it had been difficult to obtain worthwhile advance information of just what effect the slump in the stock market in October and November would have upon the taxes returned on personal incomes. Unofficial estimates of the decrease run as high as \$100,000,000 in the first quarterly installment. Treasury experts, however, indicated that they do not expect the decline to reach such proportions. They are inclined to the opinion that corporation income taxes will remain at a very high level because of the unusual business activity last year and that when the final tally is made, the slump in the taxes on individual incomes will not be so serious as some observers have predicted.

FARMERS BUY MACHINERY

A Kansas City, Mo., dispatch to-day says: "The farmer is buying tractors and combines as never before, say implement men. They point to these purchases as proof that the wheat producer is not down in the mouth because the market is deserting. At the tractor show in Wichita the sales amounted to more than \$1,000,000. At the Dodge City show, which is the show that attracts farmers from the wheat belt of the Southwest, the sales went beyond the two-million-dollar mark and the attendance during four days was 50,000."

CRANBERRY MEN ORGANIZE

A Boston dispatch March 13 states that formation of a co-operative company of cranberry growers owning 6,000 acres of the best-producing bogs and canners with four factories in New England and New Jersey valued at \$10,000,000, was announced March 12 by Cape Cod cranberry growers.

Section 2

Artificial
Cheese
Rind

The Medical Officer (London) for March reports: "At a sitting of the Kingston Borough Bench on January 29, before the Mayor and other magistrates, J. Sainsbury, Ltd., were summoned by Frank Norman Emery, and inspector for the Surrey county council, for selling on December 11 gorgonzola cheese not of the substance or quality demanded, but composed as to 10 per cent of plaster, consisting of 21 per cent of tallow and 79 per cent of barytes colored with oxide of iron, and 90 per cent of gorgonzola cheese....I. R. Ubsdell prosecuted for the county council, and W. T. Ricketts defended. He entered a formal plea of not guilty, but substituted a plea of guilty after the case had been opened....Mr. Ubsdell explained that barytes found in the artificial rind on the cheese was one of the heaviest minerals known. The purchaser would suffer considerable prejudice by receiving a large proportion of his purchase in the form of an indigestible and inedible mineral. In this cheese the rind formed 10 per cent of the article and 79 per cent of the rind consisted of the heavy mineral barytes. Similar prosecutions were before the court in September, 1910, when it was decided that it was an offense to sell gorgonzola cheese with the artificial rind. In those cases the percentage of rind to cheese was 14 per cent."

Cooperative
Marketing

An editorial in Ontario Farmer for March says: "It is easy to throw dirt in the machinery. Most of us can sit back and pick holes in the methods of the other fellow. Even supposedly strong champions of the farmer for instance can loudly criticize the workings of the wheat pool or the local livestock shipping association. We heard one such condemn the grain pool recently because he claimed it had raised the price of grain to the Canadian stock raiser above what stockmen in in competing countries, where there was no pool, had to pay. He was answered by a representative of the packing industry who declared that grain prices were set by world supply and demand and could not be altered by a pool handling only a comparatively small proportion of the total world's production. If Canadian farmers were getting more for their grain, he said, it was due to the saving in marketing costs made by the pool and not to any general higher level of prices they had been able to create. He did not say of course--and as a representative of the packing industry, who could expect him to--that the same method of increasing their returns was open to the livestock raisers. But why has the stockman and the grower of various other farm products not adopted more widely the system of marketing followed by the wheat pool? One reason is the wide difference in methods of production of these commodities. In many of them too, local markets are of more importance than the export trade, whereas in wheat the great bulk of the crop goes to other countries. There are, to-day, farmers' marketing organizations that have failed to secure better returns for their patrons because of faulty methods of production which forces their goods to take a lower price level because they are inferior to those supplied by competitors. Such goods throw dirt in the marketing machinery just as surely as irresponsible criticism. The history of many cooperative enterprises that have failed in this province indicates that there has been too much dirt of this character introduced. What is the remedy?"

Forbes on Economic Conditions B. C. Forbes, writing on prices and unemployment in Forbes for March 15, says: "Two seriously unfavorable factors are: 1. The lowest commodity price level since the acute deflation of 1921. 2. The greatest amount of unemployment in recent years. Against this can be set: 1. An early March advance in stock quotations to the highest point since the panic. 2. Lending of money in New York on the lowest terms in years. 3. Somewhat readier absorption of bonds. 4. Expanding sales of automobiles. 5. Some increase in construction activity due to the advent of mild weather over wide areas. 6. Somewhat less apprehension over impending tariff changes. 7. Slight gains in unemployment at some centers. 8. Modest progress towards the consummation of railway consolidations. 9. Satisfaction in high financial circles over the establishment of the Bank of International Settlements, marking 'the end of the war.' 10. Confident predictions from high governmental sources that the worst of the business recession is over and that 'normal prosperity' is near at hand..."

Hog Futures Market "If the commission men who trade on the hog futures market are right, good 200-pound hogs will be selling higher in May this year than at the present time. Heavy hogs, 260 to 310 pounds in weight, may drag along at \$10 most of the summer, but there is a chance for good light hogs to sell at \$12 in September. It will be interesting to watch the Chicago hog futures market, to see to what extent it accurately foretells the future. If any of our readers sell hogs for future delivery, we would be glad to know of their experience after the hogs are finally delivered and the deal is closed out." (Wallaces' Farmer, Mar. 15.)

India's Cattle Problem An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for March 15 says: "Sam Higginbottom sends us his magazine, the Allahabad Farmer, which always contains something of interest. In the latest number William Smith, whose title is Imperial Dairy Expert, discusses India's cattle problem. That country has 45,793,625 adult bullocks and 37,885,686 cows. He counts 90 per cent of the bullocks as actually required for the work of cultivation and their average life as nine years, concluding from this that only 4,579,362 bullocks need be raised every year. Then he says, 'To do this only 1,400,000 cows are necessary'--wherein we can't quite follow him; but then we can't usually follow even ordinary experts, let alone imperial ones. We take it that the last-named cow figures are erroneous, for he says that 'India carries some 24,000,000 cows not required for bullock production.' What is to be done with these millions of cows? Mr. Smith thinks they ought to be milk producers, for the people of India neither work cows nor eat them. The cattle problem in India therefore is to get cows that will produce good work oxen and enough milk to make their keeping profitable. Here is a big field for a dual-purpose cow, and no doubt even Mr. Lighty would approve the dual principle in such a territory."

Land Values An editorial in The Farmer (St. Paul) for March 8 says: "Considerable correspondence has come to use of later on the question of stabilizing land values. Until land values were practically destroyed through agricultural deflation ten years ago farmers became well-to-do, not only because of their farm income, but because of a constant increase in the value of their land. When land values were destroyed and the farmer was compelled to depend entirely upon farm production for any increase in his net worth, farming automatically became a low-

revenue-producing business in which only the most efficient could survive. Thoughtful people everywhere have believed that land is the best collateral we have in the Northwest and they have been worried about the situation that exists where the value of land amounts to whatever one can get for it over and above the amount for which it can be mortgaged. There is to-day an overabundance of prospective renters and there continues to be a great scarcity of buyers of farms. This is due partly to lack of confidence in the future of agriculture and is partly due to the heavy tax burden. The largest contributing factor is the tremendous amount of land now owned by those who formerly held the mortgage on these lands. Those who have foreclosed on their mortgages have only the desire to realize the amount of their investment. As a consequence we have had for a number of years a bargain counter situation and a buyer's market. If this situation could be changed it would be most fortunate. Judging from our correspondence some action is going to be taken on this question of stabilizing land values in the near future. In North Dakota steps have already been taken under the auspices of the Greater North Dakota Association for the establishment of a plan whereby tenant farmers can acquire land on the basis of favorable, long-time payments. In other sections of the Northwest, owners of foreclosed lands are planning to pool their holding and inaugurate a system of supervised farming for the two-fold purpose of earning something on their investment until such time as the farms can be improved for sale or until such time as a more favorable condition prevails in the farm land market. Any steps that can be taken to clear up the farm land bargain counter or any steps that can be taken to create a better public sentiment about the future of agriculture should prove helpful in stabilizing the value of every farm in the Northwest...."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in The Florists Exchange for March 15 says: "In another column appears a significant letter from the Bureau of Census at Washington announcing a meeting of officials of that bureau and the Department of Agriculture with interested horticulturists to be held April 15. Its purpose is to take up details of the special ... Horticultural Census to which we have already referred and which we are urging all our readers to call for in the most emphatic terms.... The very fact that this meeting has been arranged indicates that the Government is giving serious thought to our industry's request for a more adequate study of its statistics. Given a sustained and vigorous drive, in the form of requests both from individuals and organizations throughout the country, we believe that this proposed census can confidently be counted on. The second phase of the problem will deal with the preparation of a suitable schedule of information to be used in taking the census. This should be sufficiently comprehensive to accurately reflect the size and scope of the industry without tending to complicate and render its analysis impracticable. The details of this schedule will be taken up at the meeting so it is hoped that, in the meantime, careful thought will be given this subject by those who may be delegated to attend and represent the important groups of horticultural producers throughout the land."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONSFarm
Products

March 15.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.35-\$10.15; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.60-\$10.75; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9-\$10.50.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$2.35-\$2.65 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.75-\$1.85 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.20-\$2.40 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly \$2 f.o.b. Waupaca. Florida Spaulding Rose \$10 per barrel in a few cities. Florida Pointed type cabbage \$3.50-\$4 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in terminal markets. Texas Round and Flat type \$125-\$140 bulk per ton in Cincinnati; mostly \$100 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1.40-\$2 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; high as \$2.10 in Philadelphia. Pennsylvania York apples \$6.75 per barrel in New York City. Virginia Yellow Newtowns \$3.25 per bushel in New York.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, $38\frac{1}{4}\phi$; 91 score, $37\frac{3}{4}\phi$; 90 score, 37ϕ .

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $18\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Single Daisies 21ϕ - $21\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Young Americas, 22ϕ - $22\frac{1}{2}\phi$.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 12 points to 14.57¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 19.90¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 14 points to 14.76¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 17 points to 14.52¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis \$1.05 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$. No.2 red winter, St. Louis, \$1.17; Kansas City \$1.08-\$1.10. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), St. Louis, \$1.03; Kansas City 96¢-96 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. No.3 mixed corn, Minneapolis 64¢-66¢; Kansas City 69¢-71 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 75¢-77¢; Minneapolis, 71¢-75¢; Kansas City 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-74 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 40 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢-41¢; Minneapolis 36 $\frac{7}{8}$ ¢-37 $\frac{7}{8}$ ¢; Kansas City 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVI, No. 64

Section 1

March 18, 1930.

THE TARIFF BILL

Hides, leather and shoes were kept on the free list in the Senate tariff bill by the rejection yesterday of amendments to impose duties ranging as high as 45 per cent, beginning with a 4 cents a pound duty on green hides and 8 cents on cured hides, according to the press to-day. The report says: "Defeat of all proposals for protection followed the inability of the agricultural and manufacturing groups to reach an agreement. ..."

FARM BOARD

The Senate yesterday approved the \$100,000⁰⁰⁰ appropriation in the deficiency bill for the Federal Farm Board, according to the press to-day.

The report states that the Senate conference report pared down the \$7,000,000 seed loan fund to \$6,000,000.

EDISON AND RUBBER

A Fort Myers, Fla., dispatch to the press to-day says: "Thomas A. Edison does not expect to live to be 100 years old, but does expect to stay in the harness of busy life until machinery has been completed for production of emergency rubber from golden rod. The golden rod soon will be planted on a large scale at the Henry Ford plantation near Savannah, Ga. The 83-year-old inventor said yesterday 'Give me five more years and the United States will have a rubber crop which can be utilized in less than twelve months' time....Right now I am working on machinery to extract commercial rubber from golden rod. When the machinery is ready, we will start large-scale planting. Golden rod is a wonderful plant. We have discovered a variety that grows 10 feet above a man's head, but by cross-breeding, we will produce a plant carrying 8 per cent of fine-grade rubber. That will be practical for an emergency crop.'..."

FIGURES AND FOOD CONSUMPTION

An Ithaca, N.Y., dispatch to-day says: "The modern feminine desires for slenderness, according to Professor James L. Boyle of Cornell University, has altered market standards of long standing, cut the consumption of bread by 20 per cent and considerably affected the wheat sales of the world. Doctors, nurses, schools and even beauty parlors have helped to bring about these changes, the professor said in an address here. Meat consumption also has declined, those in search of necessary vitamins preferring oranges, grapefruit, pineapples, lettuce, tomatoes and cantaloupes. 'All these changes in customers' food habits can be considered as market developments,' Professor Boyle said. 'The consumer is the most important of the people concerned with marketing.'"

A London dispatch March 15 says: "The present slump in the sales of potatoes is attributed by E. Archdale, Ulster Minister of Agriculture, to the 'slim-figure craze' of English women. In a speech in Belfast he said the young women of England were no longer eating potatoes and that Ulster Government inspectors were trying to find markets throughout Great Britain."

Section 2

Canadian

Grain Pool

A Saskatoon, Sask., dispatch to the press of March 16 says: "Is the Canadian wheat pool engaged in a gigantic gamble or in a quite legitimate effort to obtain a fair price for its 140,000 farmer members? And will its venture, whether it be a gamble or sound business, turn out successfully? These are questions of the hour in Western Canada, where for the moment the affairs of the pool are the chief public issue. The pool is a private commercial enterprise, but of such magnitude that its failure would put Western Canada on its back for a period of years. The present situation is that the pool is holding large stocks of wheat, refusing to accept European offers for it and unable to obtain the higher price its officials think the grain is worth. The public credit of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta has been pledged to the support of this policy. Though the West as a whole is naturally sympathetic with the pool, there are some misgivings now about its course and about the legislative action taken in its behalf...."

Food Adver-

tising

Protection

Ben Kartman is the author of an article on protection in the advertising of food products in Editor & Publisher The Fourth Estate for March 15. He says in part: "To protect the public against inaccuracies and misrepresentations on the part of advertisers of food products, the American Medical Association, whose membership consists of 100,000 practicing physicians in the United States, has established a committee on foods to examine specimens of foods submitted to them and look into claims made by food product companies in their advertisements. The committee, which is headed by Dr. Morris Fishbein of Chicago, functions as a division of the Medical Association's Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry, which has helped maintain a high standard in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals and medicines through its requirements for approval. Other members of the committee are: Dr. Eugene F. DuBois, of New York; Dr. W. McKim Marriott, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. L.B. Mendel, New Haven, Conn.; Dr. H.C. Sherman, New York; Dr. Julius H. Ross, Chicago; Dr. G.H. Powers, New Haven, Conn., and E. M. Bailey, Connecticut State department of agriculture. The last three are new members of the committee, added to the list because of the need for extra baby food specialists to handle that field of the investigations. The committee meets on call of the chairman and checks claims made by advertisers for their food products, with a view to determining whether such claims are warranted by the composition and the processes of manufacture of the foods..."

Lithuanian

Agrarian

Reforms

"The parceling of the village lands into small individual holdings is the central feature of the land reform in Lithuania. The reform is a means of restoring agriculture after the war. The object is to parcel out State lands, entailed estates, and other large holdings, acquired by purchase, donation or bequest, to actual cultivators in relatively small farms and provide for full title of ownership of the land so that the holders of such land will become independent farmers. The work is carried out by the Department of Land Organization and various committees. The new holders are financed through the Agrarian Bank of the State and popular banks at a low rate of interest. While the work is not completed at this time, the reform is tending to create conditions favorable to the development of agriculture and particularly the small and medium-sized holdings." (Inter. Rev. Agric., July, 1929.)

Livestock and Wool Meetings

An editorial in The Ohio Farmer for March 8 says: "Actual co-operation seemed much in evidence at the annual meetings of the Ohio Wool Growers' Association held in Columbus last week. These two organizations have a vision of real service that their own organizations and the tie-up with a national marketing association can render. Although it is an ambitious program they are going at it in a business-like manner enlisting the services of the Federal Farm Board and including all who wish to cooperate in such a marketing plan. The plans for the national wool marketing organization are already set up and at the present time a committee composed of representatives of the various livestock cooperatives is wrestling with the plans for a national livestock marketing association. The successful completion and operation of such gigantic marketing organizations will go a long way toward orderly marketing of these important farm products as well as having a good effect on the cause of cooperation in general. However the controlling and stabilizing of prices may be a different matter. We doubt if even the most successful of marketing associations can prevent the ups and downs of the prices of wool, lambs, hogs and cattle."

Marginal Lands In Wisconsin

An editorial in Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer for March 15 says: "Much has been said and published lately regarding the use of what are termed marginal lands in Wisconsin. These are areas which are not under cultivation but which might be so used with very little work. That is, they are not in swamps nor are they worthless. In fact, some of these have better soil than the land around them. It is very true that these tracts of land would be valuable if put under the plow. It is very true that the cost of subduing some of these areas is quite low. In spite of these facts it is also true that few to-day in Wisconsin will become greatly excited over the fact that thousands of these acres, even in the older sections, are lying idle. The point has been brought up that we are producing easily about all that the market demands, and as the Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer has stated many times, supply and demand is the greatest factor in price fixing at the present time."

Nicaraguan Banana In- dustry

"The banana industry of Bluefields is considered to be in a satisfactory condition. Exports during the third quarter of 1928 and 1929 were less than expected because of floods, but recovery from the 1929 floods is now well under way. In the Rio Grande, Rio Escondido, and Punta Gorda regions, additional tracts are being set out with bananas by individual planters and by the exploiting companies. In the Puerto Cabezas region, an area of approximately 7,300 hectares of land is now under cultivation, over half of which is in bearing. The following table gives the amount and valuation of the banana exports for the quarter ending September 30 for the years 1923-1929." (Pan American Union Bulletin, March.)

Russian Cotton

"Russia has recently shipped 5,000 bales of cotton to the port of Bremen, via Murmansk. The cotton was grown in Russian Turkestan and according to tests made in Germany the spinning and weaving properties of the fiber and its quality are said to be good." (Commerce and Finance, Mar.12.)

Weed Elim-
ination

"News of great interest to amateur gardeners who struggle each year to uproot a large crop of weeds came to light in a report on road-bed maintenance. The railroads, it seems, are now able to eliminate weeds, growing in railway ballast and along the edges of the track, at the rate of 30 miles an hour. A work train merely sweeps by at that speed, spraying chemicals from nozzles close to the ground, and the weeds are doomed." (Christ. Sci. Mon., Mar.12.)

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in Holland's for March says: "During the years of the World War, there was noted throughout this country and Canada a decided increase in the number of migratory birds, and this was attributed largely to the passage of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, in 1918, together with the Federal Migratory Bird Law, which went into effect in 1913. It has been found, however, that this increase in game birds was due to an absence of hunters, for the majority of our men at that time were in France. The situation rapidly became worse, and, some three years ago, the United States Biological Survey inaugurated a volunteer observer system throughout America, with the purpose of obtaining some firsthand ideas as to the status of wild fowl. So alarming were the reports from these observers during 1929, and so definitely did they show that migratory birds--particularly ducks and geese--are on the decrease, that, on July 1, 1929, there was passed the Migratory Bird Conservation Act, under which an appropriation of \$75,000 was made available for the use of the Biological Survey in investigating possible sites for game refuges in this country. It is expected that \$200,000 will be appropriated for the acquiring of land during the twelve months beginning July 1, 1930; and Congress already has authorized the appropriation of \$600,000 for the year beginning July 1, 1931, and \$1,000,000 each for the seven years that will follow. While this is beyond question, the greatest step that has thus far been taken toward the protection of our game birds, the major problem yet faces squarely the people of America, and particularly of the South, where these birds winter. This is the problem of immediate protection of these birds--which can not be had under the foregoing plan, for the reason that its work will be conducted over a period of ten years. There are, as outlined by the Biological Survey, only three methods of affording this protection: To increase the production of the birds, to provide resting and feeding refuges for them along their routes of flight, and to restrict the annual kill by hunters. The first two plans contemplate a period of years; and so the only method remaining to our use is the third and last; to reduce the seasonal slaughter of our game by sportsmen and others....Regardless of these efforts, the problem remains a personal one. Laws can do only so much. The killing of game by lawless methods is increasing yearly. It boils down simply to the question of whether the people of the South want the wild fowl which perennially visit the coasts and marshes of their States. Unless they do, these birds will gradually diminish, and finally vanish completely, exactly as did the beaver and the buffalo...."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

March 17.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.50-\$14.75; cows, good and choice \$7.50-\$10; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$11.25-\$14; vealers, good and choice \$9.50-\$13.75; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$10.75-\$12. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.15-\$9.80; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.50-\$10.60; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9-\$10.25. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$10.25-\$11.15; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8.75-\$10.35.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.30-\$2.85 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.75-\$1.85 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.20-\$2.40 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2 f.o.b. Waupaca. Midwestern sacked yellow onions ranged \$1.50-\$2 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; \$1.65-\$1.70 f.o.b. West Michigan points. Florida pointed type cabbage brought \$3.50-\$4 per 1½-bushel hamper in eastern markets. Texas round type \$120-\$140 bulk per ton in midwestern cities; \$100 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. New York Baldwin apples sold at \$1.75-\$2.25 per bushel basket in eastern cities; \$5.25-\$6 per barrel in New York. Michigan Rhode Island Greenings \$7.50-\$8 per barrel in Chicago.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 39¢; 91 score, 38½¢; 90 score, 38¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18½¢; Single Daisies 21¢; Young Americas, 22¢-22½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 16 points to 14.73¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 19.62¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 19 points to 14.95¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 13 points to 14.65¢.

Grain prices: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis, \$1.06¼-\$1.08¼. No. 2 red winter, St. Louis \$1.18; Kansas City \$1.10-\$1.12; No. 2 hard winter (not on protein basis), Chicago \$1.03½; St. Louis \$1.05; Kansas City 97½¢. No. 3 mixed corn, Chicago 76¢-76½¢; Minneapolis 65¢-67¢; Kansas City 71½¢-73½¢. No. 3 yellow corn, Chicago 77¢-79½¢; Minneapolis 72¢-76¢; Kansas City 74½¢-76¢. No. 3 white oats, Chicago 41½¢-42½¢; Minneapolis 37 5/8¢-38 5/8¢; Kansas City 43½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVI, No. 65

Section 1

March 19, 1930.

WHEAT ACREAGE REDUCTION

A dispatch from Bismark, N.Dak., yesterday says: "Governor George F. Shafer, in a telegram March 17 to Chairman Legge of the Federal Farm Board, declared he would support the board's program to encourage a reduction in wheat acreage, and at the same time urged that the board take steps to buy wheat from farmers at better prices if it could arrange to do so. Governor Shafer's telegram was in reply to a recent letter from Chairman Legge, who wrote that solution of the wheat market problem called for a reduction in wheat acreage...."

NEW YORK MILK

The New York Times to-day reports: "Harry Danziger of Middle Village, Queens, once known as the 'Czar of the milk dealers, and who twice escaped jail by pleading guilty to extortion and bribery and turning State's witness during the 1926-1927 milk scandal, was yesterday granted permission to re-enter the milk business by Supreme Court Justice Aaron J. Levy in Bronx Supreme Court. Danziger has been on probation and was prohibited from dealing in milk by a 'permanent' injunction made by Justice Levy in 1927...."

SOUTH AFRICA BANS WHEAT

An Associated Press dispatch to-day from Pretoria, Transvaal, says: "A gazette extraordinary yesterday published a notice prohibiting importation of wheat into the Union of South Africa without a written permit from the Minister of Finance. The South African wheat importation restricting bill empowers the Government to take this action."

BANK MERGER

The largest bank in the world, with resources in excess of \$2,800,000,000, was formed yesterday in New York when directors of the Chase National Bank, the Equitable Trust Company and the Interstate Trust Company voted to approve a consolidation of the three institutions. The combined bank will operate under the name and charter of the Chase National Bank. Approval of the merger has already been granted by the Controller of the Currency, J. W. Pole, according to advices from Washington yesterday. The new bank will exceed in size every other banking institution, here and abroad, by every measure of comparison. Total deposits of the enlarged bank will come to almost \$2,100,000,000, marking the first time that deposits of any bank have exceeded \$2,000,000,000, and total capital funds, including those of security affiliates, will amount to almost \$500,000,000. (Press, Mar. 19.)

TAX RETURNS

Latest figures reaching the Treasury yesterday on the March 15 collection of personal and corporate income taxes gave officials ground for some optimism that the amounts received might run well up toward the high totals fixed for the quarterly installment by last year's budget estimates. (Press, Mar. 19.)

Section 2

Canadian
Livestock

An editorial in Ontario Farmer for March says: "Canada's live-stock breeders' associations have made remarkable progress in the last five years. Payments for recording pedigrees and transfers and for membership fees in the various associations for 1929 reached a total of very nearly \$500,000. From the standpoint of money receipts alone the National Live Stock Records Board and the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association together are conducting a half million dollar business....A few, particularly the dairy breeds and the silver foxes, have gone ahead rapidly. The beef breeds and sheep have stood still or advanced but slowly while in horses and swine there has been an actual decrease in registrations and membership. Naturally in those associations in which advances were recorded there was enthusiasm at the recent annual meetings but in at least one case dissension has crept into the ranks that if not remedied will soon retard the work of the organization. It is also regrettable that at the meetings of the provincial beef breeders' clubs more time was not devoted to consideration of developing the ranching industry on the big areas of grazing land available in this province. It is the one outlet capable of expansion as a home market for surplus breeding stock, and the only one that gives promise of making the province independent of outside sources for its beef supply on a cost basis comparable with competing areas. The national beef breed associations have met some difficulties in their organization of a National Beef Council, particularly in methods of financing...The need for a compact body representative of the beef interests as a whole is well recognized and difficulties in the way of organization will not long be allowed to interfere in its establishment."

Costa Rican
Quarantines

"By virtue of Executive Decree No. 14, of November 9, 1929, certain modifications have been made in Decree No. 2 of January 16, 1925, which established plant quarantine. The present decree absolutely prohibits the importation of plants, seeds, and any growing part of plants which are a species of the Coffea and Saccharum genera. Licenses for the importation of other plants or parts of plants, such as roots, tubers, bulbs, rhizomes, stems, etc., must be applied for from the National Agricultural Center in Montes de Oca, which will grant them only when it has been certified that the plants, etc., are in a healthy condition. Should the plant or part of plant have any disease it will be the duty of the center to destroy it. Customhouse and post-office officials will be required to send all plants or parts passing through their hands to the National Center, provided the weight of the shipment does not exceed 50 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds). If the weight exceeds this figure, they shall request that an inspector be sent from the center. The center is authorized to import for experiments any seeds or other material for the propagation of plants that it may desire. Importations of seeds of forage, ornamental, forest, and garden plants will not be subject to inspection until an adequate service shall have been established by the center." (La Gaceta, San Jose, November 9, 1929.)

**Exhibition
Livestock**

An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for March 15 says: "In the leading editorial of a recent issue of the Canadian Countryman, Dan McKee tells of the honest confessions of Canadian cattle pluggers. It seems that at a recent meeting of Hereford breeders in Canada, one of the breeders got up and said that when he had acted as a judge of cattle at certain shows, he had thrown out the plugged cattle and got himself into a lot of trouble. Furthermore, he said that he himself had plugged his own show cattle, and, pointing to two other breeders, he said that he knew they did the same thing. Editor McKee's conclusion is that if the exhibition authorities don't make an honest attempt to cope with this evil, then the 'faker of show cattle is not to be condemned for his dishonesty, but praised rather for his cleverness. Do our shows want judges to place faked cattle or don't they?' As time goes on, we are discovering that the practice of plugging is much more widespread than we had ever suspected. Apparently, many people have come to look on it merely as a refinement, like such show-yard practices as polishing the horns, trimming the hoofs, curling the hair, etc. As to just what is the reaction of hard-headed Iowa farmers to this kind of a proposition remains to be seen...We must reinvest our livestock shows with the significance which they once possessed."

**Georgia
Farm Pros-
pects**

An editorial in Southern Cultivator for March 15 says: "With the loan and trust companies of Georgia ready to cooperate in the rehabilitation of our farm lands, there is every reason to hope for a steady improvement in the present unhealthy condition under which from 60 to 70 per cent of our farms are being operated by tenants. Largely as a result of this condition, farm rents are so low as to mean practically no net income to the owner. Accordingly the fallacy of the tenant policy of farming is being firmly impressed upon land owners. With this lesson being learned, and with the new attitude of willingness to help on the part of the banks and trust companies, there should be from this time on a steady increase in the number of farms operated by their owners....With the demand for dairy products greater than the supply, and with climatic and soil conditions making it possible to operate cheaper in Georgia than in any other State in the union, the Georgia farmer and dairyman must make a profit on his farm if he gives attention to the business of its operation...."

**German Agri-
culture**

"The present critical condition of agriculture, which is not limited to any one country, is the outcome of the great political and structural changes which have taken place since the beginning of the war. High rate of interest, heavy taxes, and the disproportion between the prices received by the farmer and those which he must pay for means of production and articles of consumption are not peculiar to any one country. In Germany conditions were aggravated by soil exhaustion and decimation of livestock during the war, and by the hardships during the stabilization period which nullified the temporary prosperity enjoyed by some farmers during the period of inflation. Reparations payments added their quota to the burden of the German farmer. His indebtedness has increased since stabilization to about 9,000,000,000 RM of which only 3,000,000,000 RM represent build-ings and improvements. According to the findings of the committee appointed to investigate production and marketing conditions of German

agriculture, of 3,000 farming enterprises investigated more than a third carried on their operations from 1924 to 1927 at a loss. The remedy, in the author's view, does not lie in a high protective tariff which, at best, is only a palliative. He urges a complete reorganization of agricultural production and marketing. Attention is drawn to the recent government measures with regard to sugar. The tariff rate was raised so as to make the market secure for German sugar beet growers and sugar manufacturers. At the same time it was arranged that the price of sugar should be determined by the price on the Magdeburg market which should not exceed a certain figure. A political measure was thus followed by an organization measure which protected the consumer." (Nord u. Sud. Sept. 1929.)

South Dakota Settlers An editorial in The Daily Argus-Leader (Sioux Falls, S.Dak.) for February 20 says: "Upon several occasions we have mentioned a very likely influx of new settlers to South Dakota because of the superior advantages afforded here. That a trend of this nature is already making its appearance is indicated in the following article in the Pierre Dakotan: 'Accounts from local papers in the central and western part of the State tell of the arrival of immigrant cars at many stations. Some of these bring the equipment of men who have been out and rented farms, and others the equipment of those who have been making real estate purchases. But they have started coming for the spring, and indications are that a number of new settlers will locate between now and the last of March on their new locations which they have picked out....South Dakota, we earnestly believe, is on the threshold of an era of major development.'

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in The Milwaukee Journal for March 13 says: "Senator La Follette has introduced in the Senate, and Congressman Haugen in the House, a bill appropriating \$900,000 for a new building at Madison to house the United States Forest Products Laboratory. That laboratory long has been serving Wisconsin, the Middle West and, in fact, the whole Nation. It has been quietly working in inadequate quarters to determine the best uses of woods and other forest products; it has aided the country's paper and pulp industry; it has prevented losses from waste and has contributed immensely to commercial and public wood using and wood conserving endeavors. Its work has been scientific, dispassionate and thorough. The laboratory has cooperated closely with the University of Wisconsin and the university now offers the land upon which the new Federal building can be placed. No Federal building appropriation could be made for a purpose more beneficial alike to the Lake States and to the rest of the Nation, than for this laboratory in its accessible, central location in Wisconsin."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

March 18.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.50-\$14.50; cows, good and choice \$7.50-\$9.75; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$11.25-\$13.75; vealers, good and choice \$9.50-\$13.75; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$10.75-\$12. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.15-\$10; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.65-\$10.75; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9-\$10.25. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$10.15-\$10.90; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8.75-\$10.35.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.30-\$2.85 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$1.85-\$1.90 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites closed at \$2.25-\$2.35 on the Chicago carlot market; mostly \$2 f.o.b. Waupaca. Maryland and Delaware yellow sweet potatoes sold at \$1.25-\$1.75 per bushel hamper on eastern markets. Virginia yellows \$2.75-\$3.50 per barrel. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.35-\$1.60 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. Florida pointed type cabbage brought \$3-\$4 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in city markets. Texas flat and round types \$120-\$135 bulk per ton in distributing centers. New York Baldwin apples sold at \$5.50-\$6 per barrel in New York City; Pennsylvania Yorks \$6.75. Michigan Greenings \$7.50-\$8 per barrel in Chicago; Baldwins \$6.50-\$7.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 39¢; 90 score, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies 21¢; Young Americas, 22¢-22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 40 points to 15.13¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 19.65¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 50 points to 15.45¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 42 points to 15.07¢.

Grain prices: No.2 red winter wheat at St. Louis \$1.16-\$1.17; Kansas City \$1.10-\$1.12; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), Chicago \$1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis \$1.04-\$1.05; Kansas City 97¢-97 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-68 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 73¢-74 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago, 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-80 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 76¢-77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢-43¢; Minneapolis 39 1/8¢-40 1/8¢; Kansas City 44¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVI, No. 66

Section 1

March 20, 1930.

IN CONGRESS

The Senate yesterday voted down, 38 to 29, another proposal to place a tariff on crude oil and petroleum products.

The House yesterday approved the \$100,000,000 appropriation for the Federal Farm Board in the deficiency bill.

The House committee on public buildings and grounds yesterday favorably reported the Elliott bill authorizing an appropriation of \$147,000 for purchase of land and construction of buildings and other facilities suitable to radio research investigations. (Press, Mar. 20.)

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

The survey of industrial employment in February, made public to-day by the Employment Service of the Department of Labor, of which Francis I. Jones is director, stated that all reports indicated that "industry made no substantial gain" during the month, while "in some industries a slight recession was noted"... "Business and industry," Mr. Jones said, "appear to be consolidating the progress made in January for an expected upturn during the spring months."

NEW YORK MILK TRADE

The New York Times to-day says: "The permission obtained from Supreme Court Justice Aaron J. Levy in Bronx Supreme Court Tuesday by Harry Danziger, erstwhile 'milk czar,' to re-enter the milk business will not enable him again to become a dealer without the sanction of the Board of Health, and that is not likely to be granted, Commissioner of Health Wynne said yesterday...."

BANKING RESOURCES

Governor Roy A. Young of the Federal Reserve Board told the House banking committee yesterday that fully one-sixth of the total banking resources of the country were tied up in group or chain banking systems, according to the press to-day. The report says: "At the end of 1929, Mr. Young said, there were 24,645 banks and 3,547 branches, or 28,192 banking offices, with loans and investments totaling \$58,500,000,000. Of these offices, he said, 6,353 were included in some branch group or chain system, with loans and investments of \$30,000,000,000. 'From this, it will be seen,' he added, 'that more than half the total loans and investments of the country's banks are held in group, chain or branch systems.'..."

NEW BROADCAST PLAN

The Federal Radio Commission has under consideration a new evaluation plan for the broadcasting stations of the country, details of which were worked out by Captain Guy V. Hill of the Army, until recently acting chief engineer of the commission. The plan contemplates that all stations would be classified on the basis of units, taking as a one-unit bases a 1,000-watt station operating full time. Every station would receive a rating depending upon whether its power was more or less than 1,000 watts and whether its time on the air was full time or less. (Press, Mar. 20.)

Section 2

Ayres on. Hope for improvement in business depends on the fact that
Business credit has become cheap and is becoming plentiful, according to
Conditions Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, vice president of the Cleveland Trust Com-
pany. He holds that if abundant credit should effect a recovery in
building, especially in home building, the prompt return of prosperity
would be sure. "Building booms destroy depressions," said Colonel
Ayres. "So far this year the progressive easing of credit conditions
has had a stimulating effect on security prices, but it has not suc-
ceeded in checking the long decline in residence building. The reason
for this does not seem far to seek. During several years past the
American people have used truly enormous sums of our national savings
for two sorts of investments, the purchase of homes and the purchase of
securities. It was a period of prosperity in two phases. First,
every city had its real estate boom, and then every exchange had its
stock market boom. The two kinds of booms overlapped and intermingled.
Finally both booms flattened out, the real estate boom going down first.
Probably it is true that the nation-wide shrinkage of values, from the
top figures to the present ones, has been greater on the real estate
than it has been on the securities. While the two sets of booms were
going forward great amounts of credit were being extended in the form
of loans to help purchase real estate and loans to help buy securities.
Now that both booms have come to an end, there is ample opportunity
to compare the results of lending on real estate with those of lending
on securities, and the comparison is painfully to the disadvantage of
the real estate loans. Foreclosures and tax sales are everywhere
numerous. Many building and loan companies have suspended. Almost
every bank has taken losses on its real estate loans and is still tak-
ing them...." (Press, Mar. 17.)

Dairy An editorial in Implement & Tractor Trade Journal for March 15
Surplus says: "Modern agriculture apparently is a problem of surpluses. Dairy
farming, long considered the most productive kind of agriculture, is
now being affected. Butterfat prices are down below the costs of pro-
duction to some farmers. Creameries insist that the condition is due
to the fact that farmers are using butter substitutes on their own
tables. We don't believe it, but we do believe that it is time for
dairy farmers to clean house. Scrub cows are unprofitable at any time,
and much more so under present conditions. Let the farmers get rid of
them and substitute butterfat producing stock. Let the farmers lower
butterfat producing costs by substituting cream separators and mechan-
ical milkers for hand labor. When a few necessary improvements of this
kind are made dairying will become more profitable. There is nothing
radically wrong with dairy farming as an institution, and the farmer
with milk spots on his boots is still the best credit risk for the im-
plement dealer."

Food Prices Retail food prices in the United States as reported to the
Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor
showed a decrease of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on February 15, 1930, when com-
pared with January 15, 1930, and a decrease of slightly less than
1 per cent since February 15, 1929. The bureau's weighted index
numbers, with average prices in 1913 as 100.0, were 154.4 for
February 15, 1929, 155.4 for January 15, 1930, and 153.0 for February
15, 1930. During the month from January 15, 1930, to February 15, 1930,

24 articles on which monthly prices were secured decreased as follows: Strictly fresh eggs, 15 per cent; leg of lamb, navy beans, coffee, and bananas, 3 per cent; cornmeal and sugar, 2 per cent; sirloin steak, round steak, rib roast, fresh milk, evaporated milk, oleomargarine, cheese, lard, bread, macaroni, pork and beans, canned corn, and raisins, 1 per cent; and plate beef, pork chops, vegetable lard substitute, and tea, less than five-tenths of 1 per cent. Seven articles increased: Cabbage, 31 per cent; oranges, 6 per cent; sliced ham, hens, and butter, 1 per cent; and sliced bacon and wheat cereal, less than five-tenths of 1 per cent. The following 11 articles showed no change in the month: Chuck roast, canned red salmon, flour, rolled oats, cornflakes, rice, potatoes, onions, canned peas, canned tomatoes, and prunes.

Price Declines An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for March 15 says: "What is the reason for concurrent declines in so many important commodities? That is a question to which no concise general answer may be given. In some cases the price of one commodity naturally affects the prices of others of the same class. Such relations exist among the different grains, among the metals, among the textile materials, and so on. Or the price of one class of products may affect the demand for another class, as for instance the effect of high or low prices for wheat and cotton on the market for fertilizer chemicals. The breadth of the current movement toward lower price levels suggests something more than such influences as these. Probably it is very largely the effect of heavy production stimulated by past necessity and attractive prices. Certainly this is true in some cases, and in such cases the present tendency is natural and inevitable, not to be stopped by any artificial interference. Men may discuss at length deflation, normal prices, balanced production, increasing consumption, orderly marketing or what not, but they can not escape the ultimate consequences of producing too much of anything."

South Dakota Rural Credits An editorial in The Daily Argus-Leader (Sioux Falls, S.Dak.) for March 6 says: "One likes to forget something unpleasant but this practice doesn't usually produce a cure. The South Dakota Rural Credits situation is a most unpleasant mess and it has been out of the limelight for some time...The Rural Credits department has large holdings of land. Urgent and immediate sale of these acreages would have an undesirable influence on a land market that is just starting to show signs of stabilization. This situation has been appreciated by D. A. McCullough, commissioner in charge, but the tendency to keep these lands off the market can be overdone. They should be gradually put forth whenever an opportunity presents. The Rural Credits department holds thousands of acres west of the river. These are a heavy liability. Their sale at almost any figure to actual farmers would be desirable. The sales would place these lands in the hands of men who would aid in the development of the communities and restore the areas to a full taxing basis. At the same time, the process of liquidation of this topheavy department would be under way. South Dakota has sustained a large loss in the Rural Credits venture. If it were not for interest charges on the bonded indebtedness, the department could sit back and patiently await the recovery in land prices. But the interest rolls on whether land prices are going up or down. Meanwhile, little revenue is being obtained from the land. The department's holdings are much too large for efficient operation by the State...."

Uruguayan
Agriculture

"The National Administrative Council has decided that a fitting commemoration of the oath to the Constitution of 1830 would be the distribution throughout the country of shade and fruit trees, pedigreed poultry and swine, and beehives. This distribution, under the direction of the Bureau of Agriculture, the National Commission of Rural Promotion, and the Uruguayan Forestry Society will supply 1,500,000 shade trees and 20,000 fruit trees from the nursery at Toledo, and 500 purebred fowls, 50 pedigreed swine, and 25 swarms of bees. Therefore the Administrative Council has asked the legislature to appropriate funds to cover the cost of this distribution." (Diario Oficial, Montevideo, Oct. 3, 1929.)

The same issue also says: "During the closing months of 1929 the Uruguayan Congress passed several measures to foster the agricultural development of the country. Twenty-nine thousand pesos were appropriated on September 23, 1929, toward the expenses of the stock and agricultural expositions of Paysandu, Durazno, Lascano, Mercedes, and San Carlos. A subsidy of 5,000 pesos was granted on November 4, 1929, for the Agricultural and Stock Exposition of Trinidad."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

T. Swann Harding writes under the title "Sure Cures for All Ailments" in North American Review for April. In his article Mr. Harding endeavors to show how medical quackery is at war with Government regulation. He says in part: "...Repression in such instances as the two hundred and forty-five rheumatism 'cures' investigated during 1928-1929 is attended with much complaint because certain unscrupulous manufactures are enriching themselves by selling such 'cures.' They arise together, howl in unison and cry Liberty! Liberty! in a most affecting way. For instance, in late 1928 and early 1929 there was an epidemic of influenza. Almost immediately there appeared upon the market some eight hundred preparations sold as cures or preventives of influenza, grippe, or pneumonia. Ultimately the Food and Drug Administration deemed products subject to seizure when prominently labeled on bottle, box, or carton as being a competent treatment for those diseases. This was done because it constituted 'hoodwinking the public, a large fraction of which is gullible when its health is concerned, into a false feeling of security' upon taking a perfectly useless remedy....The attitude of protest is quite epidemic in part of the drug trade to-day. The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter declares that 'Millions of persons are being assisted to recover from minor ailments every day by drugs which officially are useless, even dangerous, when so employed.'...The American public wants protection against useless or fraudulent remedies. The Food and Drug Law was passed to provide that protection. It is rather narrowly limited and needs amendment to widen its scope. It is, however, being enforced quite efficiently, as complaints from trade journals plainly indicate. This enforcement is based upon scientific fact; where no universally recognized cure for a condition exists the administration accepts that fact and acts accordingly. Certain manufacturers and retail druggists are determined to take advantage of every loophole in order to foist upon the general public remedies of doubtful value, which are dangerous, because the public is easily fooled, and has what is almost an instinct to believe devoutly in the impossible...The Food and Drug Administration rightly takes action against frauds..."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

March 19.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.25-\$14.50; cows, good and choice \$7.50-\$9.75; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$11.25-\$13.75; vealers, good and choice \$9-\$13.75; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$10.75-\$12. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.25-\$9.90; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.75-\$10.75; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.25-\$10.50. Slaughter lambs (84 lbs. down) good and choice \$10-\$10.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8.75-\$10.25.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes closed at \$2.30-\$2.65 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.85-\$1.90 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.20-\$2.45 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly around \$2 f.o.b. Waupaca. Florida Spaulding Rose \$9-\$11 per barrel in the East. Midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1.50-\$1.60 per 100 pounds in Chicago. New York stock \$1.40-\$1.75 in New York City. Florida Pointed type cabbage \$3-\$4 per 1½-bushel hamper in terminal markets. Texas Round and Flat types \$6-\$7 per barrel crates in city markets; \$4.50-\$5 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. New York Baldwin apples \$5.75-\$6.25 per barrel in New York City; \$5.50 f.o.b. Rochester. Pennsylvania Yorks \$6.75 in New York and Winesaps \$6-\$6.50.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 39½¢; 91 score, 39¢; 90 score, 38½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18½¢; Single Daisies 21¢; Young Americas, 22¢-22½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 12 points to 15.01¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price was 19.73¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 14 points to 15.31¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 19 points to 14.88¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis, \$1.07 5/8-\$1.09 5/8. No.2 red winter, St. Louis \$1.14½-\$1.17; Kansas City \$1.11-\$1.13. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), Chicago \$1.04½; Kansas City 98½¢. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 80¢-80½¢; Minneapolis, 69¢-71¢; Kansas City 75¢-76¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 81¢-82¢; Minneapolis 75¢-78¢; Kansas City 78¢-79¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 43¢-44¢; Minneapolis 39 3/8¢-40 3/8¢; Kansas City 43½¢-45¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVI, No. 67

Section 1

March 21, 1930.

THE TARIFF BILL The Senate yesterday continued debate on the tariff bill, approving a duty on soft wood lumber, rejecting for the fourth time, proposed duties on hides, leather and shoes, and adopting an amendment providing for the suspension of duties on all commodities in which monopolies are found to exist. (Press, Mar. 21.)

TAX RECEIPTS Receipts of income taxes at the Treasury Department on March 18, the latest compilation available, were the heaviest in years for any one day. Deposits amounted to \$214,534,548, compared to \$161,743,800 for the heaviest day of the March, 1929, collection period, and pushed the total for the first eighteen days of the month to \$314,200,558, a gain of about \$43,000,000 over last year. For the fiscal year to date the collection amounted to \$1,566,834,700, an increase of \$210,000,000 over the same period in 1928-1929. While officials said the large collection indicated the Treasury estimates of somewhat under \$550,000,000 would be equaled or exceeded, they declared that it did not mean that the payments would be greater than the \$601,000,000 taken in last March. (Press, Mar. 21.)

BUSINESS CONDITIONS Optimistic reports from the chambers of commerce of 21 cities taking in every section of the country were made public in New York yesterday by W. J. L. Banham, president of the New York Board of Trade, who has been conducting a nation-wide survey of business conditions and unemployment, according to the press to-day. The report says: "An especially hopeful note was sounded in replies on prospects for the spring and summer. Particularly in the agricultural regions, it is felt, the survey shows, that this year will show better results than last. 'Without under-estimating the seriousness of present unemployment conditions,' Mr. Banham said, 'the board of trade believes that the critical period is past and that business is on the road to recovery.'"

WEST INDIAN SUGAR A London dispatch to-day reports that the Daily Herald, the organ of the Labor Government, yesterday predicted that the forthcoming national budget would continue the preferences now extended to West Indies sugar.

FOREIGN BANK RATE REDUCTIONS A London dispatch to-day reports that the Bank of England yesterday reduced its rediscount rate from 4 per cent to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent--the lowest figure for seven years.

An Oslo dispatch states that the National Bank of Norway yesterday reduced its discount rate from 5 per cent to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Section 2

Cotton
Cloth
Exports

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for March 20 says: "Official returns show that exports of cotton cloth from the United States in the calendar year 1929 amounted to 564,447,000 square yards compared with 546,847,000 in 1928. The total value in 1929 was \$79,413,000 and \$79,299,000 in 1928. So, if one is determined to be an optimist whenever possible he is given the opportunity here, but his cheerfulness would sound less justifiable than the notes of a robin on a bleak March morning. In fact, a little pessimism here might be beneficial to the industry and to business in general, if it set us to thinking. It is not a good plan to lose sight of the fact that in the amount of capital invested, employment of labor and value of output the textile industry is among the foremost and that cotton is the ranking member of that group. Furthermore, the raw material for the cotton industry, except for a very small percentage, is a domestic product; the raw material is the main money crop of nine agricultural States and is of importance in three or four more. Therefore, the industry vitally affects the purchasing power of a large percentage of the population, and its secondary effects are felt in banking, railroad earnings and the profits of other industries...Just now when national production is running at a low figure a better foreign trade outlet for one of the leading industries would be a powerful influence in helping to bring that looked-for 'turn in the market.'"

English
Pig In-
dustry

An editorial in Country Life (London) for March 8 says: "The Pig Industry Council last week issued a report which makes sad reading for those who believe in the production at home of as much of our foodstuff as possible. For the past sixty years the volume of imports of pig meat into this country has advanced by leaps and bounds, reaching, in 1928, the tremendous total of 48,591,277 pounds. Of this, 40,500,000 pounds represents bacon. During all this period the home production has remained practically stationary, and is now only about one-third of the total consumption. It is doubtful if such a state of affairs has occurred in any other case. The consumption, particularly of bacon, has increased enormously, and no part of this increase has been secured by home producers in spite of their advantage of proximity to market. On the other hand, the whole agricultural organization of certain other countries has been devoted to the one objective of supplying our bacon market. In this they have been eminently successful. The reason for this success is, of course, fairly well known. The importing countries have had available a large quantity of dairy by-products. They have organized their production of bacon on factory lines, and by reason of the fact that the main bulk of their finished products has necessarily had to go through the narrow channel of export, it has been comparatively easy to introduce standardization and grading...There is probably no branch of the agricultural industry that offers greater scope for reorganization....On the extreme hypothesis that all the pig products now imported were produced at home, regular employment would be provided for about 68,000 men, and such an increase would represent an addition to the rural population of something like a quarter of a million souls. Moreover, to feed the increased pig population employment would be available for something like a further 10,000 men in the preparation of the necessary foodstuffs in mills and factories. Agriculture generally would also be immensely benefited..."

**Fertilizer
Exports**

An editorial in The American Fertilizer for March 15 says: "The export trade in fertilizers and fertilizer materials from the United States is steadily growing. An analysis of the figures for 1929 show several features of promise. We exported 145,000 long tons of ammonium sulphate, and more than 24,000 tons of other ammoniates. This last item is the forerunner of a large business when our synthetic ammonia plants get fully under way. We exported 85,000 tons of super-phosphate and 1,143,000 tons of phosphate rock. There should be less disparity between these figures. However, the competition of the North African mines is not ruining our foreign trade in rock. Exports of mixed fertilizers amounted to 137,000 tons, which took up some of the slack in our factories. Japan, the Netherland East Indies, Cuba, Canada and the Philippines were the principal buyers."

**Italian
Land Rec-
lamation**

"A detailed history of land reclamation in Italy appears in Gior. d. Econ. for August. After outlining the most typical legislative measures in the history of land reclamation of England, Germany, the Netherlands, and France the author analyzes the laws and the decrees which have regulated land reclamation in Italy from the old laws of the States preceding the constitution of the Kingdom to the most recent laws promulgated by the Fascist regime. To-day under the term land reclamation are included all projects and operations for drainage, irrigation and fertilization of land whereas forty years ago land reclamation consisted exclusively of operations for drainage. The prejudice that great profits are to be made with these works has been abandoned and the principle of the State's subsidy is generally admitted. One of the most difficult problems is that of the execution of the projects. These projects may be executed by the landowners united in a consortium, or by the State, or by outside contractors. Special attention is given to land reclamation in the south of Italy where the solution of the problem is connected with agrarian reform. To-day there is a general plan for the whole country covering 1,200,000 hectares. The Government has budgeted 7,705,000,000 lire to be expended within 30 years for land reclamation projects including drainage, irrigation, agricultural water works, rural buildings, rural roads, and electric plants for agricultural purposes. The subsidy of the State amounts to the following percentages of the total expenses: 68 for hydroelectric works, 30 for rural buildings, 40 for irrigation works, rural roads and rural electric plants. In the last part of his study the author analyzes the problem of agricultural credit. He points out the danger of according too abundant credit facilities and emphasizes the necessity for increasing the capital available for agriculture. But the author believes that for a certain period, owing to the extensive operations to be undertaken special facilities of credit ought to be granted to the farmers. (Social Science Abstracts, March, 1930.)

Prices

With the decrease of 1 1/3 per cent in February compared with January, wholesale prices dropped to within 3/4 of 1 per cent of the lowest level reached since the World War, according to information collected in the leading markets of the country by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The bureau's weighted index, with average prices in 1926 as 100.0, stands at 92.1

for February compared with 93.4 for January. With the exception of January, 1922, when the index registered 91.4, this is the lowest level to which wholesale prices have dropped since October, 1916. Compared with February, 1929, with an index of 96.7, a decrease of $4 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent is shown. Based on these figures, the purchasing power of the dollar in February, 1929, was 103.4 cents, January, 1930, was 107.1 cents, and February, 1930, was 108.6 cents, compared with 100.0 cents for the year 1926. All groups showed a downward tendency, with decreases ranging from $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent to nearly 3 per cent. Farm products, with a decrease of practically 3 per cent, showed the greatest decline in the commodity groups. Decided decreases took place in the prices of grains, cotton, eggs, fresh apples, hay, leaf tobacco, onions, white potatoes, and wool. Livestock and poultry showed an upward tendency, the increased prices for steers and hogs more than offsetting the lower prices of cows, sheep, and poultry. The decrease in the group of foods as a whole was about $1 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Butter, cheese, and milk showed a slightly lower level. Declining prices for fresh beef, dressed lamb, mutton, and veal forced the index for meats to drop 1 per cent. Lower prices were also shown for rye and wheat flour, coffee, sugar, and dried fruits. Hides and skins continued to show a recession in average prices. Little change took place in boots and shoes, and no change is shown in other leather products. Textile products continued to show the effect of the lower prices for the raw materials. The group, as a whole, decreased more than 1 per cent, with all subgroups showing a falling off from the month before....Of the 550 commodities or price series for which comparable information for January and February was collected, increases were shown in 63 instances and decreases in 201 instances. In 286 instances no change in price was reported. Comparing prices in February with those of a year ago, as measured by changes in the index numbers, it is seen that considerable decreases have taken place in farm products, hides and leather products, textile products, and chemicals and drugs. Foods, fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, building materials, and miscellaneous commodities are somewhat lower than in February, 1929, while house furnishing goods showed a minor advance.

Section 3

Department
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The American Elevator and Grain Trade for March 15 says: "Louis E. Wolfe, newly appointed head of the United States Grain Futures Administration in the Pacific Northwest, made his initial visit to the Portland grain futures market recently. In addition to the offices located in the Northwest, the Grain Futures Administration also maintains offices in Chicago, Minneapolis, and Kansas City... The establishment of such offices in the Pacific Northwest is considered by the grain trade as indicating a certain amount of prominence for that section of the country in trade and also lends assurance to producers, grain dealers, and millers that they will meet with fair dealings in news reports. Dealers generally expressed the opinion that the grain futures market both in Portland and Seattle have maintained the market price of wheat fully 10 cents a bushel higher than would have been received by farmers if there were no common meeting place for unrestricted trade."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm

Products

March 20.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.25-\$14.50; cows, good and choice \$7.50-\$9.75; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$11-\$13.50; vealers, good and choice \$9-\$13.75; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$10.50-\$11.75. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.35-\$10; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.60-\$10.60; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9-\$10.25. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (24 lbs. down) \$10-\$10.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8.75-\$10.25.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes closed at \$2.20-\$2.85 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; \$1.85-\$1.90 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites brought \$2.30-\$2.50 on the Chicago carlot market; \$2-\$2.05 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and midwestern sacked yellow onions sold at \$1.40-\$2 per 100 pounds in consuming centers. Florida pointed type cabbage closed at \$3.75-\$4 per 1½-bushel hamper in eastern cities; \$3-\$3.75 in New York. Texas round and flat types \$120-\$125 bulk per ton in midwestern markets; \$85-\$90 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York Baldwin apples sold at \$5.50-\$6 per barrel in New York City; Greenings \$7-\$7.50. Michigan Baldwins \$6-\$6.50 in Chicago; Spys \$8-\$8.50.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 39¼¢; 91 score, 38¾¢; 90 score, 38¼¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18½¢; Single Daisies 21¢; Young Americas, 22¢-22½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 13 points to 15.14¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 19.79¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 15.40¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 16 points to 15.04¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis, \$1.09¼-\$1.11¼. No.2 red winter, St. Louis \$1.16; Kansas City \$1.11-\$1.13. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) St. Louis \$1.05½; Kansas City 97¢-98½¢. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 79¢-79½¢; Minneapolis 71¢-73¢; Kansas City, 75¢-76½¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 81¢-81½¢; Minneapolis 76¢-79¢; Kansas City 78¢-79¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 43¢-44¢; Minneapolis 40¢-41¢; Kansas City 44¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVI, No. 68

Section 1

March 22, 1930.

THE TARIFF BILL

The press to-day says: "The final drive to pass the tariff bill to-day was promised last night by Senate leaders after attempts both by Democrats and Republicans to keep the Senate in session last night until the measure was disposed of had failed....While leaders were hopeful of passing the bill to-day, many Senators believed the measure would go over until next week on account of set speeches by those who wish to explain their attitude on the bill as a whole."

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment in New York City at present is comparable only with conditions in 1914, Miss Frances Perkins, New York State Industrial Commissioner, told the Senate commerce committee yesterday, at its hearing on Senator Wagner's bills for permanent unemployment relief, according to the press to-day. In her testimony Miss Perkins said: "Unemployment can be made to disappear from American industry. We have solved other problems. The infant mortality rate, that seemed an act of God a few years ago, had been met, and we have stamped out scourges. I believe we can reduce unemployment in our industrial structure to a degree at which it would be negligible."

PLANES SOUGHT TO KILL WILD HORSES

An Associated Press dispatch to-day from Salem, Oreg., says: "Ranchers in eastern Oregon have appealed to Dr. W. H. Lyttle, State veterinarian, to arrange with the United States Army to send bombing planes there to wipe out herds of wild horses infected with 'dourine,' an infectious disease. Doctor Lyttle said an order from the State livestock sanitary board will be necessary before the ranchers can resort to bombing, and such an order, he predicted, will not be issued unless an uncontrollable infectious disease should appear. Ranchers said that the disease, which eventually results in paralysis and death, is serious and increasing."

YALE FORESTRY CAMP

A New Haven, Conn., dispatch to-day states that plans were announced last night for the annual senior camp of the Yale forestry school to be held this spring at Urania, La., on the 80,000-acre tract comprising the Harbinger forest of the Urania Lumber Company, where eighteen students have already begun work under Professor H. H. Chapman, Harriman Professor of Forest Management at Yale. The seniors will go to Crossett, Ark., later to direct permanent forest production on 450,000 acres of land.

NEW YORK FARMING

An Ithaca, N.Y., dispatch to-day states that for the year ending February 1, 1,000 fewer men and boys left New York farms for city employment than for the previous year. The return to farms has been especially rapid since last fall. Opportunities both in cities and on farms influence the movement of population to and from farms.

Section 2

College Fund
Sought

A Chicago press dispatch March 20 reports that representatives of nearly three hundred liberal arts colleges will meet at Chicago to discuss means of raising \$500,000,000 additional endowment for 500 colleges of the country. The campaign was set in motion at a meeting at which President Albert Norman Ward of Western Maryland College told of the needs of the smaller colleges, and outlined a suggested plan for the drive. The report says: "The three-day conference being held here is the outgrowth of a recent meeting in Washington of the Association of American Colleges, at which Doctor Ward proposed a concerted movement to raise \$500,000,000 to provide educational opportunities equivalent to those offered in the more highly endowed institutions and State universities. Almost one-half of the small colleges of the country are represented at the conference...."

Farm Taxes

Eric Englund, in charge of Division of Agricultural Finance, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, contributes the second of a series of two articles on farm taxes to Successful Farming for March. In his article last month, Mr. Englund explained why farm taxes are heavy. In this article he reaches definite conclusions concerning ways of relieving the burden. He says in part: "Tax reduction is the obvious answer to the question: 'What should be done about the farmer's tax problems?' But the farmer has cause to be skeptical of this answer, for his taxes have continued to rise despite repeated promises of reduction. The reason is plain. The voter marks the ballot for particular measures--new schools and roads or bond issues, for this or for that--and at the same time elects those who promised lower taxes. Thus, the popularity of the general idea of tax reduction does not hold against public demand for particular improvements and services which in the aggregate account for the steadily mounting expenditures. State and local taxes to meet these expenditures, as explained in the last article, fall mainly on real estate under the present system of taxation. Since the farmer's income, far more than the income of others, is based on real estate and other tangible property, he must bear the brunt of the burden. Tax revision to reduce this burden is mainly a State problem, although indirectly it concerns the Federal tax system. Because of differences in economic conditions, probably no single and detailed program would fit the needs of all States. But these needs are sufficiently similar for a general program to have wide applicability. Such a program should have two objectives: (1) Economy in State and local expenditures; and (2) tax revision, including improvement in the present system and adoption of new taxes to supplement and reduce the property levy....It should be possible to popularize the idea of economy and to show by careful study where and how expenditures may be reduced in the school district, the township, the county, at the same time distinguishing between real economy and parsimony. Better business methods in local expenditures should be encouraged, and organized vigilance should be exercised over community expenditures. Uniform systems of budgeting and of accounts should be installed to make public scrutiny more effective. Proposed improvements and new bond issues should be analyzed carefully to ascertain their relation to the probable increase in taxes, and the facts should be made very plain and published widely to give every citizen a better opportunity to scrutinize these proposals....The opportunity to reduce

the property levy by supplementing it with an income tax is, of course, greater in States with a large and prosperous urban population, where this tax would yield far more revenue than in other States. Successive revisions of the Federal income tax in recent years have made State income taxation far more possible than it was years ago. Not only have rates been reduced greatly, but through increased exemptions, a vast number of taxpayers have been exempt altogether. Should Federal finances permit further reduction in the personal income tax, there would be additional room for the State tax...."

An editorial note in the same issue says: "The writer has also scrutinized corporation taxes, the inheritance tax, and the luxury tax as sources of additional State income. The corporation is doubtless better suited to Federal taxation than to State. There is also a possibility that a luxury tax would be less of a nuisance if collected by the Federal Government than by the different States. In any case where additional State funds are needed, it becomes increasingly important to co-ordinate State and Federal taxes."

Peruvian
Cotton

"A national syndicate, composed mainly of cotton growers from the Canete and Huacho Valleys, has acquired the aviation company recently organized to spray cotton fields with insecticides from airplanes. The syndicate has reorganized the company, bought new planes, and engaged competent pilots in order to keep down pests in cotton." (La Prensa, Lima, Nov. 15, 1929.)

South Carolina
Banks and
Farms

Manufacturers Record for March 13 contains an article by A. B. Bryan of Clemson College, S.C., in which he describes a campaign directed by bankers of five South Carolina counties in the interest of better farming methods and the adoption of a "live at home" program. He says in part: "Help rebuild farming and farming will help rebuild banking and business. Cooperate with farmers to establish a safe, sane farming practice that will bring in more money from a greater variety of cash crops and that will by living at home keep farmers from having to send away millions in money for things that can and should be made at home. That, in short, is the conviction and the announced purpose of a group of bankers and business men in five South Carolina counties who believe that while everybody's business is nobody's business, the farmer's business is everybody's business. And so these farseeing keen business men, calling to their aid leaders of agriculture and others, have worked out 'an agricultural program' which is more than an agricultural program--it is a business program for prosperity, and it is worthy of the careful consideration of everybody interested in making southern farming a successful business that will in turn make all other business successful...."

Wisconsin
Cheese Pro-
ducers'
Federation

An editorial in Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer for March 1 says: "The Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer feels a neighborly pride in the achievement recorded during 1929 and the hopes and goals set for 1930 by the Wisconsin (National) Cheese Producers' Federation. We have followed this laudable and faithful farmers' sales agency through thick and thin ever since Senator Henry Krumrey called a mass meeting on the Shoboygan County fair grounds 17 years ago. During 1929 the federation increased its total cheese volume by 18.6 per cent

over 1928, and did it in the face of plenty of competition and a decline in production of cheese. They handled pretty close to 48 million pounds of cheese last year, and the price net to factories was about 20 cents a pound after paying all operating costs. What is still more encouraging than mass volume is the charting of quality improvement. In 1929 fancy cheese registered 48.6 per cent of the total, No. 1 cheese 50.1 per cent, and No. 2 inferior cheese 1.3 per cent. In 1924 the same classes stood at 23.6 per cent, 75.5 per cent and .8 of one per cent. In the 16 years of operation the federation has handled cheese worth about 74 million dollars and its factory supply department since 1920 has sold goods and equipment to member plants at a value of more than one million dollars. Now the federation emerges from the smoke of battle with the official indorsement of the Federal Farm Board and a high credit rating with the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank. The whispering squad has found to its sorrow that 'every knock is a boost.' We congratulate the organized cheese farmers of Wisconsin."

Section 3

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An editorial in Farm and Ranch for March 15 says: "Farm and Ranch claims a share in the passage of a law in Texas removing the limit of appropriations of County Commissioners' Courts for agricultural purposes. Prior to this change in the law no Court of Commissioners could appropriate more than \$1,000 for county agents and \$1,500 for the support of home demonstration agents' work. It was the opinion of Farm and Ranch that these agents should not be hampered in their work, or their programs broken up by Chambers of Commerce with different program ideas, and that to make it possible for a county to have an agent free from this influence was most desirable. Notwithstanding this change in the law, too many Commissioners' Courts refuse to make adequate appropriations, knowing that the business men will make up any deficiency. Thus we have the same old condition in many counties where Extension Service workers must mold their program to suit the whims and fancies of commercial interests which mean well, but often lack understanding....The shackles should be removed from the Extension Service, making it free to work with the Federal Farm Board in the development of a cooperative marketing plan for the producers of this country. County agents should not be restrained in rendering service to farmers by the fear that certain business men will object to their activities. It would be better to dispense with agents in counties unwilling to appropriate sufficient money for the support of the service than it is to have those agents either live in constant fear of offending the chamber of commerce, or put on a neutral program which gets nowhere...."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

March 21.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.25-\$14.50; cows, good and choice \$7.50-\$9.75; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$11-\$13.50; vealers, good and choice \$9-\$14; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$10.50-\$11.75. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.50-\$10.25; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.85-\$10.75; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.25-\$10.50; slaughter lambs (good and choice 84 lbs. down) \$10-\$10.65; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8.75-\$10.25.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.20-\$2.85 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.85-\$1.90 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.30-\$2.40 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.05-\$2.10 f.o.b. Waupaca. Maryland and Delaware yellow sweet potatoes sold at \$1.25-\$2 per bushel hamper in eastern markets. Virginia yellows \$3-\$3.50 per barrel in New York. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.40-\$1.60 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. Florida pointed type cabbage brought \$3.50-\$4 per 1½-bushel hamper in eastern cities. Texas flat and round types \$120-\$130 bulk per ton in midwestern markets; \$85-\$90 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. New York Baldwin apples sold at \$5.50-\$6 per barrel in New York; Greenings \$7-\$7.50. Michigan Baldwins \$6-\$6.50 in Chicago; Spys \$8-\$8.50.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 38½¢; 91 score, 37¾¢; 90 score, 37¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18½¢; Single Daisies 21¢; Young Americas, 22¢-22½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 22 points to 15.36¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 19.62¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 20 points to 15.60¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 26 points to 15.30¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13½% protein) at Minneapolis, \$1.11 7/8-\$1.13 7/8. No.2 red winter, St. Louis \$1.18½-\$1.19; Kansas City, \$1.13-\$1.15. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), Chicago \$1.07; St. Louis, \$1.07. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 81¢; Minneapolis 71½¢-73½¢; Kansas City 76½¢-77½¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 81½¢-84¢; Minneapolis 75½¢-79½¢; Kansas City 78½¢-80½¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 44½¢-45¢; Minneapolis, 39¾¢-40¾¢; Kansas City 43½¢-45¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVI, No. 69

Section 1

... March 24, 1930.

THE TARIFF BILL

The Associated Press to-day reports: "...The Senate passage of the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill is virtually assured some time to-day after seven or eight speeches from factional leaders. The measure, carrying increased protection on nearly every farm product in the tariff list and a general revision up and down of the industrial rate schedules, was completed by the Senate Saturday night after nearly seven months of sharp debate. At variance in hundreds of particulars with the measure passed by the House last May, the bill upon passage will be returned to the House which, in turn, will ask a conference with the Senate to adjust the differences...."

NATIONAL BUSINESS CONFERENCE REPORT

The press to-day states that a picture of the present business situation in the United States was given in a summary issued yesterday by Julius H. Barnes, chairman of President Hoover's National Business Survey Conference, based on comprehensive reports from virtually every important line of business and industry. Emphasizing the importance of construction as an influence in restoring the industrial balance, the reports upon which Mr. Barnes's summary is based, he declares, show that "for a revival of construction in its manifold forms a first requirement is adequate and reasonably priced credit." "In general," says Mr. Barnes, "there is an increase in funds available for both long and short time securities," adding that there is evidence that the general ease of bank credits is "reaching the smaller centers" and total bank loans are increasing..."

EZEKIEL WINS

The press to-day reports that among the scholars recently awarded a fellowship of the John Guggenheim Memorial Foundation is Dr. Mordecai J. B. Ezekiel, agricultural economist, formerly of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics now of the Federal Farm Board. The report says: "Doctor Ezekiel will study the methods used by governmental agencies in leading European countries in regulating economic activity and to determine the relative effectiveness of the methods used in directing various types of industries."

LEGGE ON

The Associated Press to-day publishes an excerpt from a letter of Chairman Legge of the Federal Farm Board to J.H. McLaurin, president of the American Wholesale Grocers' Association, in which Mr. Legge said the board favored modification of the packers' consent decree, "believing that under the changed conditions it should be modified." The press report says: "It was pointed out that the Farm Board had no jurisdiction to act in any official capacity in the matter, which is before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia...."

Section 2

Building Operations The total estimated costs of all building operations for which permits were issued during February in 290 cities of 25,000 population or over was \$108,513,996, while the January permits totaled \$113,335,-288. This is a decrease of 4.3 per cent. However, considering the relative number of days in each month, the daily average for February is above the average for January. Permits issued for new residential buildings during February showed an increase of 18.0 per cent over those issued during January in these 290 cities. There were 8,785 families provided for in the new dwellings which will be erected under the February permits, compared with 6,972 families provided for in the new dwellings for which permits were issued in January. This is an increase of 26.0 per cent in February, compared with January. Non-residential buildings were the only class of building to decrease, comparing the February with the January permits. The decrease in this class of building was 19.4 per cent. Additions, alterations and repairs showed an increase of 4.4 per cent in February over January. Increase in total building operations were registered in the New England States, the East North Central States, the West North Central States, and the South Central States. In new nonresidential buildings four geographical divisions registered decreases and three increases, comparing February with January permits. Permits issued for additions, alterations and repairs during February showed increases over those issued during January in four divisions and decreases in three divisions. (Bu. of Labor Stat., Mar. 22.)

Business Conditions The Federal Reserve Board, in a statement to-day, says: "Industrial production increased in February, while the number of workers employed in factories was about the same as in January. Wholesale commodity prices continued to decline. Credit extended by member banks was further reduced in February, but increased in the first two weeks of March. Money rates continued to decline. In February industrial production increased about 2 per cent according to the board's index, which is adjusted to allow for seasonal variations. This increase reflected chiefly a substantial gain in the output of iron and steel. Automobile production was in larger volume than during January, but was 30 per cent smaller than the large output of a year ago. Cotton and wool consumption by mills was substantially lower in February, and production of bituminous coal and copper also decreased. In the first two weeks of March the output of steel mills declined in comparison with February, contrary to the usual seasonal movement. Bituminous coal output also was smaller. The volume of building contracts awarded in February was about the same as in the preceding month. Residential building continued at an exceptionally low level while contracts for public works and utilities were large in comparison with the corresponding month in other recent years. Awards in the first two weeks of March were larger than in the first half of February. The volume of factory employment which had reached a low point in January, showed little change in February, when an increase usually occurs. Factory payrolls increased during the month, but by a smaller amount than is usual at this season. In the steel, automobile, agricultural implement, and tobacco industries, employment increased during the four-week period, while further decreases occurred in the cotton and wool textile, lumber, automobile

tire, electrical machinery, and machine tool industries. Freight car-loadings on an average daily basis were slightly larger than in January, but smaller than in the corresponding month of any other recent year. Slight seasonal increase was reported during early March. Department store sales in February continued to be below the level of a year ago..."

Flour Exports

An editorial in Northwestern Miller for March 19 says: "Flour exports of United States mills for the last calendar year amounted to 13,633,000 bbls. and were the largest in volume since 1924. Exports of flour alone represented 43 per cent of total wheat and flour exports, exceeding the 10-year record, the nearest contestant being 1923, when flour comprised approximately 42 per cent of the total. The ability of export flour trade to survive under unfavorable market and price conditions is well illustrated by the relationship between flour and wheat exports in the past two years, when United States wheat prices were, generally speaking, 'out of line' with world prices. In 1927, which was the last year of heavy exports of wheat, flour comprised but 21 per cent of total flour and wheat exports. In 1928, wheat exports fell off more than 70,000,000 bus., while flour exports were reduced the equivalent of less than 6,000,000 bus. Flour constituted 36 per cent of the total. Last year, due to the bottling up of our heavy wheat reserves, exports of wheat were reduced to about 90,000,000 bus., while flour exports increased nearly 2,000,000 bbls., or more than 8,000,000 bus. in terms of wheat. The relative position of flour advanced from 36 per cent to 43 per cent of the total. This comparative stability of flour exports was maintained in the face of extreme difficulties in the action of governments of many countries to protect their own wheat production and develop their own milling interests and under conditions of burdensome discriminations in ocean freight rates. Granting that some part of it was accomplished by milling-in-bond operations, the showing made for United States milling, particularly of the ability of flour to maintain its markets when wheat exports decline, is convincing..."

Flowers By Airplane

An editorial in The Florists Exchange for March 15 says: "As everyone knows, the past year brought about some little confusion in eastern markets as a result of the shipping by airplane of western and southern grown chrysanthemums and other cut flower stock. Some discontent was evidenced on the part of the local greenhouse operators whose profits were more or less affected by the competition of this outdoor grown material consigned to markets which those growers had formally had to themselves. But the situation, apparently, was at no time sufficiently serious to bring about any definite action or modification of present systems of marketing and distribution. Well, the development of airplane transportation is steadily going forward. It is inevitable that shipments via air mail and air express of flowers as well as other perishables will steadily increase. Indeed, before the end of 1930, transcontinental shipments far greater than any previously recorded can confidently be expected. There is nothing illegitimate about this; it is simply a phase of progress. But the fact remains that it is going to cause still greater complications and make more necessary than ever readjustments, new points of view, and new

methods. It is not too soon for those involved, and all who can view the situation in a broad way as it affects a nation-wide industry, to give thought to this matter and make plans as to how the situation is going to be met and handled with fairness and benefit to all concerned."

Paraguayan
Bananas

"According to information issued by the Bureau of Lands there are at present 582,184 banana trees under cultivation in the different colonies throughout the country. The 25 de Noviembre colony leads with the largest number, or 144,530 trees, and Antequera is second with 100,000. Other regions where considerable interest has been shown in the industry are Herrera Vega, Jose Berges, Colonel Bogado, and Canadita." (El Diario, Asuncion, December 14, 1929.)

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

Under the title "The Vitamin Value of Foodstuffs," The Lancet for March 8 reviews the Department circular on "Vitamins in Food Materials." It says in part: "A full index of foodstuffs, in which a numerical value for each vitamin is ascribed to each article of diet, could not be compiled on our present knowledge. At present it is not possible to make more than a rough grading, by using one to three crosses, as was originally done in the Medical Research Council's Report on Accessory Food Factors. This was last brought up to date in 1924. Since then more knowledge has been accumulated, more foodstuffs have been tested, and the grading is somewhat more precise. Doubtless the new edition of the report now about to be compiled will record these advances. Meanwhile a useful publication, bringing the position up to date, has just appeared over the name of Sybil L. Smith, Senior Chemist to the Office of Experimental Stations, United States Department of Agriculture. This little handbook contains a very short, concise and accurate account of each of the vitamins and full tables of the vitamin values of foodstuffs, compiled from all available sources. It also includes a bibliography of the literature from which the tables have been made, and another bibliography of the technique of testing for each of the vitamins. Until sets of tables with numerical values can be put out, this pamphlet will be of the utmost value, not only to the scientific worker but also to all those who are responsible for planning dietaries, whether in institutions or in the home, whether for human beings or animals..."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

March 22.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.50-\$10.25; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.85-\$10.75; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.25-\$10.50.

Sacked Green Mountain potatoes from Maine brought \$2.25-\$2.60 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.85-\$1.90 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.35-\$2.50 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.10-\$2.15 f.o.b. Waupaca. Florida Spaulding Rose \$9-\$11 per double-head barrel in the East. Florida Pointed type cabbage closed at \$3.50-\$4 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in eastern cities. Texas Round and Flat type \$125-\$135 bulk per ton in Cincinnati; \$75-\$80 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York and midwestern sacked yellow onions sold at \$1.50-\$2 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; \$1.30-\$1.70 f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Baldwin apples sold at \$5.50-\$6 per barrel in New York City. Michigan Baldwins \$6-\$6.50 in Chicago; Spys \$8-\$8.50.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 38¢; 90 score, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies 21¢; Young Americans, 22¢-22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 1 point to 15.35¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 19.60¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 15.71¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 15.27¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis, \$1.10 $\frac{1}{4}$ -\$1.12 $\frac{1}{4}$. No.2 red winter, St.Louis \$1.16; Kansas City \$1.12-\$1.14. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), St.Louis \$1.05 $\frac{3}{4}$; Kansas City, 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 79 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 71¢-73¢; Kansas City, 75¢-76 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 80¢-81 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 75¢-79¢; Kansas City 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-79¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-44¢; Minneapolis, 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-40 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 44¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVI, No. 70

Section 1

March 25, 1930.

SENATE PASSES TARIFF BILL

After nearly ten months of labor, the Senate passed the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill yesterday by a vote of 53 to 31, according to the press to-day. The report says: "More than 1,250 amendments were made to the House tariff bill on its way through the Senate, according to a statement submitted for the Record yesterday by Chairman Smoot of the finance committee. As reported by the finance committee, the bill contained 431 amendments...."

"ARTIFICIAL BACILLI" RE- PORTED

A San Francisco dispatch to-day says: "A chance discovery of 'artificial bacilli' by Dr. Charles B. Lipman, professor of plant physiology at the University of California, was announced yesterday. While examining some agar, a substance made from Japanese seaweed and used in bacteria culture, Doctor Lipman saw through his microscope what seemed to be contaminating organisms. These took the elongated shape of bacilli and absorbed dyes as the true bacilli would.... Doctor Lipman expressed the belief that the rod-like bodies are not living bacilli, but crystallizations of the agar which simulate the appearance of that form of life..."

WEST INDIES SUGAR

A London dispatch to-day states that the MacDonald Government has rejected the proposal to guarantee the price of West Indian sugar, and has decided not to provide a grant in aid for the Mauritius sugar industry. These measures are among the recommendations of two reports prepared for the Government--one, by Lord Oliver, on the grave problems facing the growers in the West Indies, and the other by Sir Francis Watts, on the plight of the industry in Mauritius.

RAMSEYER ON DISTRIBUTION

The most important problem before the American people is the distribution of the surplus products of the farms and industries among the unemployed, in the opinion of Representative Ramseyer of Iowa. Addressing the House yesterday, the Iowan said: "Do you know that we, as a people, have not yet learned the A B C's of living together on an equitable, economic basis? That is a problem that is more important than the tariff. It is more important than prohibition. It is lying right now on our very doorsteps. Have we the intelligence to find a solution?" Quoting Mr. Hoover as saying, in 1921, as Secretary of Commerce during an unemployment period, that "there is no economic failure so terrible in its import as that of a country possessing a surplus of every necessity of life in which numbers, willing and anxious to work, are deprived of these necessities," the Iowan said such a condition exists in the country at the present time and urged Republicans and Democrats alike to seek a solution. (A.P., Mar. 25.)

Section 2

Barnes on
Modern
Business

Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the National Business Survey Conference, at the banquet of the Eastern Regional Savings Conference under auspices of the Savings Bank Division, American Bankers Association, at New York City, March 20, said: "Disparities in human standards and human opportunity have been gradually leveled by the process of industrial development of the world. The progress of early industry and the quickened advance of modern industry have been marked by cruelty and injustice and suffering, but at least the march is clearly towards relieving the disparity which wrote discouragement, despair and suffering inherent in the caste system of early days. A social democracy like our own to-day, which, out of 120,000,000 people of all ages, records 55,000,000 savings depositors and 65,000,000 holders of life insurance, can be and must be treated in a different way from the social structure of two centuries and a half ago. One must conclude that these people, with a stake in the social order and the business prosperity of a country, can discuss the economics of modern industry in an enlightened manner....How fast we move on this background of a perspective of two and one half centuries is shown by a few simple indicators. In 17 years, total savings of 7 billion dollars have risen to 28 billion, or quadrupled. Life insurance provision has risen from 13 billion to one hundred billion, or almost eight fold. Bank loans and private deposits have risen from 31 billion dollars to 93 billion dollars...."

Farm-Owner
Mobility

W. A. Anderson is the author of "Social Mobility Among Farm Owner Operators" in Social Forces for March. He says in part: "The degree of social mobility taking place among farm owner operators in North Carolina is indicated by the results obtained from a study of over 200 families in 1928. The degree of territorial shifting among the farm owning and operating group is very low. North Carolina owners are an immobile group. Ninety-one per cent were born within the State, 81 per cent within the county, and 66 per cent within the township where they now live and farm. Had it been ascertained how many of those not born in the township, county, or State, were born in adjoining political units, practically all geographic mobility would be accounted for. North Carolina is a relatively old farming area. The lack of mobility among its owner operator class leads to the suggestion that, in old and settled agricultural communities, mobility of farm owner operators is slight....Ninety-seven per cent of the farmers in this study were born in the open country. There was no movement of people from the villages, towns, or cities, to the farm. Farm owner operators are recruited from persons born in the open country. Have these North Carolina farmers changed their occupations, or do they enter farming and remain in that occupation? Of 196 farmers reporting, 101, or 51.5 per cent, have been engaged in farming all their working days, while 51, or 26 per cent, have had one occupation beside farming. Twenty-two per cent had more than two other occupations. These farmers spent an insignificant part of their working time in occupations other than farming. The total group had worked an average of 24.4 years, and spent 23.6 years consecutively in farming. Thus it is evident that there is practically no shifting to and from other occupations by the land owning farmers. Once the farmer has invested in fixed and immovable property, he becomes permanently located. Much of the farm land operated by owners is purchased from the father, in fact, is the

'home farm' which has been handed down to the sons of the family. Seventy per cent of the farmers in this study began their farming career as owners, that is, on the highest rung of the agricultural ladder. Sixteen per cent started as renters, while 14 per cent started as laborers. In other words, 30 per cent of the owner operators climbed the agricultural ladder...The chief conclusion, tentatively suggested, is that farm owner operators are not a mobile class in North Carolina. ..."

Honduran Agriculture

"A General Bureau of Agriculture has recently been established in Honduras under the direction of the Ministry of Promotion. The first thing done by the new bureau was the importation of seed to be distributed among farmers. The bureau has drawn up a report for Congress, in which the needs of Honduran agriculture are set forth, and which is accompanied by a bill for the establishment of agricultural schools and experimental stations." (Pan American Union Bulletin, March.)

Milkweed Uses

Milkweed, once considered as a possible source of rubber but long since dismissed, may yet become a useful crop plant, in the opinion of Dr. Fisk Gerhardt, of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station. In a report to Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, Doctor Gerhardt shows that milkweed compares favorably with other plants of commercial value, such as flax and kapok. He reports a yield of 30 bushels of seed, 280 pounds of floss and one ton of air-dry stems per acre. He finds that its seeds are rich in oil, that its seed fibers are buoyant and do not absorb water readily and that its stem fibers compare favorably with hemp and flax. Analysis shows that the dark brown seed of the milkseed is similar in composition to that of several of our crop plants. It contains 21.2 per cent of oil, as compared with 19 per cent in cotton seed, and 33 per cent in flax seed. It is classified as a semi-drying oil. By bleaching it is possible to make it a clear, colorless product similar to various plant oils now in use as food. The fibers just beneath the bark and along the outer surface of the woody stem are soft, pliable, almost white, and resemble flax very closely. This makes them potentially valuable as material for the textile industry...."With the pronounced increase in our consumption of cellulose," Doctor Gerhardt says, "it becomes obvious that our future supply will of necessity originate in annual plants rather than in those plants requiring years to attain sufficient maturity, such as trees. In the development of future sources, the by-product return in the form of oils, gums, resins and protein concentrates will continue to be a factor of prime importance. The commercial demand for these latter commodities is gradually approaching in magnitude that of our cellulose industries. Among the primary problems now confronting the chemist and plant breeder are those concerned with further exploitation of our present cellulose wastes and the development of our most promising sources of fibrous materials."

Poultry Congress

The Journal of The (British) Ministry of Agriculture for March says: "The Fourth World Poultry Congress to be held at the Crystal Palace in July next has succeeded in attracting the attention and support of 50 countries, and, at the time of writing, more than a score of national exhibits have been promised. There could be no better

testimony to world-wide interest in the poultry industry. All space allotted to trade exhibitors in the center transept has been filled, and applicants whose decisions were made too late to secure a position there are finding a place in the rapidly diminishing area of the galleries. Flock owners from overseas have, in some cases, doubled the number of birds they first proposed to send, and there is no doubt that there will be a very heavy representation of the poultry and small livestock of all the world, ranging from neighboring countries across the Channel and North Sea, to such far-off lands as Java, the original home of the Indian Runner Duck...On the educational side of the World Congress the work is complete, nearly 160 papers having been selected to be read at the five daily sessions which will be held in five centers from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. every day..."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

Theodore G. Joslin writes under the title "Secretary Hyde Strikes a New 'Rabbit Trail,'" in World's Work for April. He says in part: "We are initiating a great agricultural movement. We don't know where we are going any more than Franklin knew what electricity would do when he began flying his kite. All we know is that we are headed in the right direction. We will make mistakes, a lot of them, but in the course of time we will perfect an organization that will be sound and efficient. And that, in the final analysis, is all that really counts."...Thus Arthur M. Hyde, a rural Missourian who is serving as the Secretary of Agriculture in the Hoover Cabinet, summarized for World's Work the undertaking sponsored by the administration to put farming on a parity with industry. The summary came at the conclusion of an epigrammatical interview, as concise and pointed with respect to his past achievements as it was with regard to the program he is forwarding for the benefit of those among whom he has lived practically all his years....'Agriculture,' Secretary Hyde says after twelve months of hard study, 'is not one unit; it is as many units as there are agricultural products. Each farm product presents its own distinctive array of problems. Agriculture is sprawled entirely across our continent. It is split into six million independent individualisms, representing the American farmers. It competes not alone with industry but within itself; not alone with a foreign standard of living but with the varying standards of its various sections...Agriculture has made great strides in adapting the discoveries of biologists, scientists, and inventors. Contrast the beef animal of the show ring with the best beef animal our great-grandfather possessed. Measure the milk production of our best dairy cows against those of sixty years ago. Consider the changes in seed, in fertilization, and in all the various applications of pure science...The American farmer has fully kept pace with the progress of industry. He is the most efficient farmer in the world. Listen! In numbers he represents only a twentieth of the world's farmers: yet he produces two thirds of the world's corn, three fifths of the world's cotton, one half of its tobacco, one third of its hogs, one third of its poultry, one fourth of its oats, one fifth of its wheat, one seventh of its cattle, and one tenth of its sheep. There's a record to shoot at.'...Secretary Hyde's dominant desire is to establish an American standard of living on every American farm. He may be a 'spoiled quail dog,' but this is the 'rabbit trail' he is following determinedly to-day."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

March 24.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.50-\$14.75; cows, good and choice \$7.50-\$9.75; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$11.25-\$13.75; vealers, good and choice \$9-\$14; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$10.50-\$11.75. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.25-\$10; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.60-\$10.60; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9-\$10.25. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$9.75-\$10.40; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8.75-\$10.10.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.25-\$2.85 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; \$1.85-\$1.95 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked round whites \$2.40-\$2.55 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly \$2.15 f.o.b. Waupaca. Florida Spaulding Rose \$9.50-\$12 per barrel. Florida pointed type cabbage brought \$3-\$3.75 per 1½-bushel hamper in northern markets. Texas round type cabbage \$6.25-\$6.50 sacked per 100 pounds in Chicago. New York and mid-western sacked yellow onions sold mostly around \$1.75-\$2 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; \$1.40-\$1.60 in Chicago. New York Baldwin apples sold at \$5-\$5.50 per barrel in New York City; Pennsylvania Yorks \$7 and Virginia Yellow Newtowns \$8.50-\$9. Michigan Spys \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bushel basket in Chicago; Baldwins \$2-\$2.25.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 37½¢; 91 score, 37¼¢; 90 score, 37¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18½¢; Single Daisies 21¢; Young Americas, 22¢-22½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 28 points to 15.07¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price stood at 19.45¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 28 points to 15.43¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 28 points to 14.99¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13½% protein) at Minneapolis, \$1.09 5/8-\$1.11 5/8. No.2 red winter, St. Louis \$1.14½-\$1.16; Kansas City, nominally \$1.11-\$1.13. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), St. Louis, \$1.04½-\$1.05¼; Kansas City 97¢-98¢. No.3 mixed corn, Minneapolis 72¢-74¢; Kansas City 75¢-76¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 79½¢-81½¢; Minneapolis 76¢-81¢; Kansas City 77¢-78½¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 42½¢-43½¢; Minneapolis 39 5/8¢-40 5/8¢; Kansas City 43½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVI, No. 71

Section 1

March 26, 1930

DEPARTMENT SUPPLY BILL

The Senate yesterday passed the annual supply bill for the Department of Agriculture carrying a total of \$162,253,788, according to the press to-day.

FEDERAL CON- STRUCTION FUNDS

The press to-day says: "Plans to stimulate business and bring about stability by prompt passage of the tariff bill and rejection of pending controversial legislation were evolved by Republican congressional leaders yesterday after the Senate passed two bills aimed to encourage construction and road building. In less than two hours the Senate passed the agriculture and public buildings bills which carry appropriations of Federal aid in road building and the erection of public buildings throughout the country totaling \$383,000,000. These are the first concrete acts by the Senate to carry out the program recommended by President Hoover as the Federal Government's contribution to relieve the business depression by encouraging public works...."

UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

A slight decrease in unemployment for March--the first gain to be registered since August--was shown by figures made public yesterday by the American Federation of Labor, based on trade union reports to President William Green, according to the press to-day. Ten of 24 cities to report showed a decrease in unemployment, 10 others reported increases, and in four there was no change. The greatest improvement was shown in the figures of the seafaring trades, where unemployment decreased from 38 per cent in February to 27 per cent in March.

GERMAN GRAIN TARIFFS

An A.P. dispatch to-day from Berlin reports: "The Reichstag, as had been expected, yesterday passed by comfortable majorities the third reading of a whole of tariff measures increasing the rates on agricultural produce. The increases include one on wheat, raising the duty to a possible maximum of 120 marks (about \$28.50) per ton, with the authorization of a still further increase in case of attempts from abroad to dump wheat....The barley tariff was raised to 100 marks per ton, the flour maximum to 525 pfennigs (about \$1.26) per 100 kilograms, and sugar from 25 to 32 marks per hundredweight. All the increases authorized are contingent on market conditions...."

JAMAICA ASKS SUGAR SUBSIDY

A Kingston, Jamaica, dispatch to-day states that the Jamaican Government has rejected the offer of Lord Passfield, British Colonial Secretary, of \$100,000 to aid the island's sugar industry. The Government contends this amount would be inadequate.

Section 2

Certified
Milk

John G. Hardenbergh, writing on "Laboratory Control of Certified Milk on the Farm" in The Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey, says: "The effective control of certified milk to-day merits a precision of method and a completeness of detail which reflects the advances that have been made in dairy science in the past few years. The trend of quality in the various grades of market milk has been strongly upward, so that our present standards for cleanliness, purity and safety are on a much higher level than formerly...."

Diet and
Skin
Disease

C. L. Brundage, writing on "The Influence of Diet in Skin Diseases" in The Journal of the Oklahoma State Medical Association, says: "It is now realized that diet is the most important therapeutic aid in preventing and combating disease. There is no doubt that the majority of cutaneous disorders are greatly influenced by diet...The requirements of a normal diet as set forth by Taylor are: (a) The maintenance of nitrogenous equilibrium. (b) Energy-bearing foods sufficient to maintain the caloric equilibrium under the individual's conditions of life. (c) Certain fresh or raw foods. (d) A certain per cent of vegetable fiber. (e) Various salts needed by the body. (f) Certain flavoring materials that stimulate the secretion of gastric juice. (g) Reasonable demands of taste and bulk. In the aggregate, by far the most important effects of faulty nutrition are the results of errors of one kind or another which have gradually undermined the general health..."

Farm Man-
agement

An editorial in Commercial West for March 15 says: "Farm management is a growing theme in the Northwest. We may well add that it is an important theme, as well as a subject fraught with value to those who are interested in its development. Like other interesting projects farm management has several sides. First, and most important, probably, to our clientele, is the farm management phase which portends profitable operation of the farms in the Northwest held by our banking and financial houses as 'other' real estate. This, in effect, comprises the farms that were taken over under foreclosure proceedings during the lean years of agriculture following the World War and the sudden depreciation in wheat values from the war figure of \$3.50 a bushel to the supply and demand price of around \$1.25 to \$1.50. As heretofore outlined at some length and at frequent intervals in Commercial West the means of operating these farms, under direction of trained, capable farm managers, who know how to make a farm acre pay the largest dividends, and at the same time upbuild the productivity of the acre by rotation of crops and by other means of fertilization, is the end to which bankers who are holding these farms have turned their careful attention. If they can bring about a situation that will increase the value of these farms then they will stand a good chance of coming out even or better on their original loan on the property. For this reason farm management is being developed by bankers of this area. Another phase of farm management is that being promoted by farmers themselves. The National Farm Management Association, which held its annual conference recently in Fargo, N.Dak., is an example of the length to which actual farmers have gone and are going to improve their business. Still another factor of farm management, and one which holds

out much hope for agriculture, is the interest that has been developed in better farm operation by the university farm schools of the country, and particularly here in the Northwest, where agriculture is recognized as the foundation of our business and industrial progress. Within the past ten days the University of Minnesota farm school has conducted a farm management short course that was unusually well attended by farmers from all over this area, and which was productive, we believe of a great deal of good in spreading the gospel of farm management and in the future growth of the idea. Farm management is a live subject in the Northwest and one which should be prosecuted fully from every angle!"

Georgia's
Agriculture

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for March 25 says: "Total value of crops and livestock produced in Georgia in 1929 was \$338,832,000, in 1928 \$309,000,000 and \$279,000,000 in 1924. In these figures is to be found a story of courageous facing of what seemed to be insurmountable obstacles and a final triumph over them. Dr. Andrew M. Soule, president of the Georgia State College, has told the story in a pamphlet giving some of the evidences of Georgia's economic progress. It seems fitting to make mention of this matter in these columns because agriculture's annual purchasing power of goods and services averages \$10,000,000,000; it gives the railroads a substantial tonnage, pays 20 per cent of the cost of Government and furnishes almost half of the export trade in merchandise. Furthermore, while the United States is becoming an industrial nation it must be remembered that agriculture supplies a large percentage of the raw materials for the industries. According to Doctor Soule's story, in 1911 Georgia produced 2,800,000 bales of cotton and averaged 2,200,000 in the five years before the war. Cotton was practically the only cash crop and it amounted to about 60 per cent of the total agricultural production. Naturally, business revolved around cotton. But in 1923 the boll weevil invaded Georgia and the cotton crop was cut to 600,000 bales. Result of that was to drive 62,000 farmers and 300,000 laborers from the State and the abandonment of 5,000,000 acres of land... But Georgia has given an example for others to emulate. There was no S.O.S. call sent out. The Georgia people fought as stubbornly as they fought in the 60's, and are winning out...."

India's
Commercial
Timbers

Nature for March 8 says: "H. Trotter, forest economist at the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun, has recently prepared a brochure entitled 'The Common Commercial Timbers of India and their Uses' (Calcutta: Government of India Central Publication Branch, 1929), designed for the use of timber merchants and other users of Indian timbers....Mr. Trotter's work shows the great advance in knowledge in these matters which has been made since 1912. In the preface the author states: 'A great deal has been written of late years concerning the "vast forest wealth" of India. The fact remains, however, that except for teak and a few parcels of other timbers from Burma, Madras, and the Andamans, there is practically no export of timber from the country. In the same way, the Indian markets concentrate on teak, sal, deodar and a few other well-known woods, while local craftsmen content themselves with the cheapest timber available, whether suitable for the purpose for which it is intended or not.' Two factors are bringing about a change in the conservative ideas which have so long persisted throughout India. The first is the prohibitive prices to which the more

commonly used valuable timbers have risen; the second, the valuable work carried out at the Research Institute during the past eighteen years. As is obvious from his work, Mr. Trotter regards the forest wealth of India from the purely timber point of view...."

Legge on
Crop Cur-
tailment

Twenty per cent less production of wheat would bring the American farmer 20 per cent more money than he is getting now for what he produces, Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, estimates in an interview to appear in the April number of The Nation's Business. Mr. Legge expresses the belief that the American farmer, through a campaign of education, will in time come to "see the advantage of curtailing his production to the point where he will get a better return for a smaller crop."

Price Fixing
in Britain

An editorial in The Field (London) for March 15 says: "Prospects of a guaranteed price for wheat and the prevention of ruinous competition from subsidized foreign oats must be welcome to every farmer, whether he is concerned in corn growing or stock farming. The policy which the leader of the Conservative party has outlined is proper on national grounds to-day. Wheat production is still a valuable, if not an essential, factor in the stability of our agriculture. When wheat prices collapse as they have done in the face of subsidized exports from Europe, and cheap shipments from countries like the Argentine, where wages are far below our standards, the economic balance of British agriculture is imperiled. We find the corn growers of East Anglia and the southern counties giving up wheat production and abandoning cultivation for grassland and stock farming. One consequence is evident in the overproduction of milk, which has far outstripped the demand of the towns. And in the country's present circumstances any policy designed to maintain men in work must be welcomed. To be perfectly frank, it should be said that there is little prospect of a policy of guaranteed prices providing a satisfactory and permanent solution of the industry's problems. Such a scheme is a palliative at the best. It can have no permanence in this democratic country ruled by urban votes. The promise of guaranteed wheat prices alone will not engender that confidence in arable farming which is essential to the livelihood of thousands of farmers and farm workers. The proposal is welcome as a life-belt to a drowning man but agriculturists need to look further for a sound ship to weather the storms of the future. All engaged in the industry yearn for a permanent national policy which will give the farmer a reasonable profit and his man a decent wage..."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Mar. 25.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.50-\$15; cows, good and choice \$7.50-\$10; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$11.50-\$13.75; vealers, good and choice \$9-\$14; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$10.50-\$11.75. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.25-\$10; light lights, (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.60-\$10.60; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9-\$10.25. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$9.75-\$10.40; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8.75-\$10.10.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.25-\$2.90 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2.42-\$2.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites nominally unchanged at \$2.40-\$2.55 on the Chicago carlot market; \$2.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2.25 f.o.b. Waupaca. Delaware and Maryland yellow sweet potatoes sold at \$1.25-\$1.90 per bushel hamper in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.35-\$1.75 in midwestern cities. Florida pointed type cabbage sold at \$3-\$3.75 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in eastern markets. Texas round and flat types \$110-\$120 bulk per ton in the Middle West and \$60-\$70 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. New York Baldwin apples sold at \$5.25-\$5.50 per barrel in New York City, Pennsylvania Yorks \$7. Virginia Winesaps sold at \$2.50-\$2.75 per bushel basket in eastern cities.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 91 score, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 36¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies 21¢; Young Americas, 22¢-22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

The average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 9 points to 15.16¢ per lb. On the corresponding day in 1929 the price was 19.34¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 15.60¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 15.26¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis, \$1.08 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.10 $\frac{1}{2}$. No.2 red winter, St. Louis \$1.16-\$1.18; Kansas City, \$1.12-\$1.14. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), St. Louis, \$1.06-\$1.06 $\frac{1}{2}$; Kansas City \$1.00 $\frac{1}{2}$. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-73 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-78 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 82¢-83¢; Minneapolis 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-80 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 78¢-80¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢-43 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 39 $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢-40 $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢; Kansas City 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-44¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVI, No. 72

Section 1

March 27, 1930.

DEFICIENCY BILL SIGNED

President Hoover yesterday signed the first deficiency bill and made appropriations for \$169,447,689 immediately available. Of the total almost \$100,000,000 is for the Federal Farm Board work. (Press, Mar. 27.)

FLEXIBLE TARIFF

Senator Vandenburg of Michigan yesterday urged a new executive and congressional flexible tariff system, according to the press to-day. The report says: "He recommended that a provision be enacted which would permit the President, on reports from the Tariff Commission, to change rates when Congress was not in session, Congress itself to invoke the principle of flexibility when it was in session. Congress, when it convened, would have veto power over executive tariff changes...."

GRANGE ON DEBENTURE

An open letter to members of Congress, calling upon the House to accept the export debenture plan embodied in the tariff bill, was made public last night by the National Grange, according to the press to-day. The letter, which bore the signature of Fred Brenckman, the Washington representative of the organization, said the debenture plan is the only proposal pending in the present Congress intended to make the tariff effective on the surplus crops.

FRENCH GRAIN RESERVE

A Paris dispatch to-day reports: "Establishment of a huge Government reserve supply of grain to assure a proper amount for the population in times of emergency and to allow a certain Government control of domestic prices was approved by the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. Under a Government bill adopted by the chamber, as amended on the floor, a credit of 200,000,000 francs (about \$8,000,000) is created for this purpose, the stocks to be acquired gradually from each department under supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture. The Government plan is to utilize the credit for purchase and sale in such a way as not to disorganize the market."

PSITTACOSIS VIRUS

A Berlin dispatch to-day says: "The virus of psittacosis is invisible under the microscope and is not an ordinary type of bacillus, according to Dr. Walter Levinthal of the Robert Koch Institute at Berlin, who discussed the results of his research in the field of parrot fever before the Microbiological Society yesterday. Doctor Levinthal told how he had examined several South American parrots which died from this malady, extracted the germ and reinfected a number of African parrots by feeding and injection. The sickness went through eleven stages in the African parrots, the birds reinfesting themselves each time with undiminished force...."

Section 2

Dairy
Industry

An editorial in *Successful Farming* for April says: "Most farmers are taking a very sensible view of the present low price of butter. It is generally felt that this depression is due mainly to factors which no one could foresee and over which the farmer had no control. The stock market crash left thousands of unemployed who felt that they could not afford milk....Farmers are facing this problem squarely. They are setting out themselves to eat this extra butter that the city consumer has been buying as milk but did not feel able to buy this year. A national advertising campaign sponsored by the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers' Association and the National Dairy Council is in progress. Costs of advertising in country newspapers are being borne by local dairy interests. Radio talks, county agents' meetings, and editorial comments--all are backing this up. For the first time in the history of the dairy industry it is really awakening in a national way to tell its story and to sell itself to itself. To one who has attended a great many farmers' meetings this year the attitude can be nothing other than encouraging. They are tackling this situation as their problem. In one small farming community in Illinois where the grocers always carry a large surplus of butter, one Saturday night recently every pound was sold long before closing hours. In Iowa dairy herd improvement associations in January, 617 poor cows were sent to the block or 20 per cent more than for the same period last year. Everywhere the story is the same. Farmers of the Middle West know that nutrition authorities are telling us all that 35 cents out of every food dollar should go for dairy products instead of 22 cents as at present if we are to develop maximum ability physically and mentally. They are sure that this great industry will continue to gradually settle in the North Central States near the food supply..."

Farm Board
Comment

An editorial in *New England Homestead* for March 22 says: "Good for Chairman Legge of the Federal Farm Board! Last week the advised Governor Shafer of North Dakota that wheat growers should reduce their acreage 20%. 'If farmers are going ahead trying to produce an additional surplus on the basis that some way will be found to take care of it on a fair price level another year they are going to be mistaken.' That's plain talk and shows that the board does not intend to be drawn into the uneconomic position of forever buying and storing surpluses.... This latest decision of the board indicates that the members realize present operations are not sound except as temporary assistance. The real relief must get back to the causes of surplus or overproduction. The Farm Board is still wandering around in dense woods but there is satisfaction in knowing at least one direction it should not and will not go."

Food and Drugs
Regulation in Britain

An editorial in *The Medical Officer* (London) for March 8 says: "In reading through reports of public analysts, the feeling of satisfaction that adulterators are being brought to book is always tempered by the afterthought that for every one caught there must be others who escape. For that reason the 'substantial reduction' in the recorded percentage of adulterated samples (apart from milk), mentioned in the Ministry's Abstract of Reports of Public Analysts (1928) must not be taken altogether as an index of a better standard of purity in foods and drugs. After all, 129,034 official samples, although nearly 5,000

more than in the previous year, does not represent very extensive sampling of the many commodities consumed by the general public, and when one glances down the table showing the number of samples taken in the various districts per 1,000 of population, one can not help being struck by the fact that the figures vary from less than one to over twelve and thirteen....Of articles of food, 748 were adversely reported upon, and 375 of these related to sausages and other meat products; but bread appears to be left untouched, for not one of the 240 samples examined failed to pass the analyst. Jam may be overdosed with preservative or so admixed with 'other fruit juices' as to lose its specific character, but it will not contain glucose, for that adulterant is relatively more expensive--as one public analyst remarks--than sugar. You may, however, find it in treacle or golden syrup, of which offense there were two cases....Lard and other fats do not show a relative high percentage of adulteration, but three samples of dripping were found to contain, of all things, paraffin wax!...Over 10,000 samples of butter were officially analyzed and 2.5 per cent reported against, mostly for the presence of preservative. Beware of 'bread and butter,' of which 46 samples were taken, and in twelve the 'butter' proved to be margarine...With regard to drugs, 4,703 samples, representing 131 different kinds, were examined, and 262 (5.6 per cent) were found to be adulterated. Samples of 'cod liver oil' tablets, in spite of the advertisement that they were '250 times as rich in vitamins as the very best butter,' failed to show any trace of that precious oil and obstinately refused to demonstrate any vitamins worth mentioning...Strange 'accidentals' are sometimes found, as, for instance, paraffin in beer and zinc in cider, but enough has been said to show that the public analyst amply justifies his existence as a guardian of the public stomach."

Negro
Farmers
and Farm
Credits

Roland B. Eustler writes of "Agricultural Credit and the Negro Farmer" in Social Forces for March. He says in part: "The information in this study was gathered from personal interviews with 588 Negro farmers in North Carolina. An effort was made to secure definite and detailed information about the various types of loans used...Of the total 588 farmers, 313 were farm owners. This is a higher proportion of owners than the average for the State, but 120 of these owners rented additional land from other landlords. This number, with the 275 tenants, gives a fairly representative distribution between owners and tenants. The area surveyed consists of 12 counties which are scattered in the eastern and central sections of North Carolina...The counties vary from the cotton-peanut-tobacco belt in Halifax and Edgecombe to the cotton-tobacco belt in Pitt, Wake, Wayne, and Robeson to the cotton belt in Cumberland and Harnett with truck being represented in Dublin and Wayne...It is interesting to note that the kind of tenant contract tends to be influenced by the kinds of crops planted. Thus in Hartford, a cotton-peanut county, there is a concentration on the one-half crop system in which the landlord furnishes the team and one-half the fertilizer and receives half the crop. This is also true in Northampton, Halifax and Bertie, though in the latter there is a tendency to the one-fourth and one-third crop system in sections of the county. In such contracts, the landlord furnishes the land and either one-fourth or one-third of the fertilizer and receives a proportion of the crop equal to the proportion of fertilizer furnished. In the counties where

tobacco is grown in addition to cotton, there is a noticeable concentration on the one-third crop system. Pitt, Edgecombe, Wake, and Wayne are the counties where this form of tenantry predominates. In cotton counties, as in Cumberland, Harnett, and Robeson, the general type of tenantry is for one-half share with the landlord furnishing the land and the fertilizer and the tenant furnishing the team. In Cumberland, however, there were a number of cases where two-thirds of the crop was given to the landlord as rent...For the selected area surveyed in North Carolina, the mortgage debt of the Negro farm-owners interviewed amounted to 55 per cent of their total debt. On \$852,810 worth of land, \$329,043 constituted the mortgage indebtedness. Over 50 per cent of the farm owners interviewed reported mortgages against their property. Only in two counties, Cumberland and Dublin, was the percentage noticeably less than this figure. In the other counties, the number reporting mortgages was usually between 50 and 60 per cent. Likewise, the ratio of the amount of indebtedness to the value of the mortgaged property was generally between 30 and 40 per cent. Harnett and Wayne are the only counties with a noticeably higher ratio. The average for all the counties is 39 per cent. In 1920, the ratio of debt to the value of mortgaged property for all mortgaged farms in North Carolina was 31 per cent and for the United States as a whole it was slightly over twenty-nine per cent. From this comparison, it would seem that the Negro farmers in North Carolina generally have a heavier mortgage encumbrance against their property than do other farmers..."

Peanut
Cultiva-
tion in
Senegal

The African World for March 8 says: "The groundnut crop of the Gambia, although substantial, is not so large as that of Senegal, which runs into hundreds of thousands of tons. Other parts of West Africa will, doubtless, pay more attention to the production of this valuable product as time goes on. Meanwhile, it is of interest to note that the 'Bulletin des Matières Grasses,' issued by the Institute Colonial at Marseilles, contains a paper embodying the results of three years' trials with cover crops at the Government Agricultural Station at Lame, Ivory Coast. The principal conclusion reached was that such crops were absolutely necessary in the Ivory Coast, for oil-palm, coffee and cocoa. The chief difficulty--that of seed-supply--could best be met by forethought in setting aside a sufficient area to provide the seed required. Particulars of the trade in Senegal nuts show the steps that are being taken to attract produce to Dakar, which is at present the third port of the colony, the figures being: Kaolak, 122,860 tons; Rufisque, 109,279 tons; and Dakar, 74,002 tons. In the first ten months of last year, Holland took 69,041 tons of ground-nuts, of which 34,263 tons came from India and 5,703 tons from West Africa."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Mar. 26.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.75-\$15; cows, good and choice \$7.50-\$10; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$11.50-\$13.75; vealers, good and choice \$9.50-\$14.25; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$10.25-\$11.75. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.25-\$10; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.60-\$10.50; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9-\$10.25. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$9.75-\$10.40; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8.75-\$10.10.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis, \$1.08 7/8-\$1.10 7/8. No.2 red winter, St. Louis \$1.15-\$1.17. No.2 hard winter (12% protein) Kansas City \$1.11-\$1.13. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), St. Louis \$1.04 1/2; Kansas City 99 1/2¢. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago, 81¢; Minneapolis 71 1/2¢-73 1/2¢; Kansas City 74 1/2¢-76 1/2¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago, 81 1/2¢-83 1/2¢; Minneapolis, 76 1/2¢-80 1/2¢; Kansas City 77¢-79¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 43-43 1/2¢; Minneapolis, 39 1/4-40 1/4¢; Kansas City 43 1/2¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 37¢; 91 score, 36 1/2¢; 90 score, 36 1/4¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 1/2¢; Single Daisies, 20 3/4¢ to 21¢; Young Americas, 22¢ to 22 1/2¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.35-\$2.90 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2-\$2.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Florida Spaulding Rose brought \$9.50 to \$11.50 per barrel in northern markets. Florida pointed type cabbage sold at \$2.50-\$3.75 per 1 1/2-bushel hamper in eastern markets. Texas flat and round types \$110-\$125 bulk per ton in midwestern markets; \$70-\$75 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Midwestern sacked yellow onions sold at \$1.40-\$2.15 per 100 pounds in consuming centers and at \$1.50 f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Baldwin apples sold at \$5-\$5.50 per barrel in New York City; Pennsylvania Yorks \$7.50.

The average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 18 points to 15.34¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 19.46¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 20 points to 15.80¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 20 points to 15.46¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVI, No. 73

Section 1

March 28, 1930.

SMOOT ON TARIFF BILL

Senator Smoot, chairman of the Senate finance committee, in charge of the tariff bill in the Senate, speaking last night over the radio, said: "...Most agricultural products are fairly well taken care of by the Senate rates, and certain other industries that were depressed and were threatened by foreign competition have been given consideration. The Senate also reduced a number of industrial rates because of the belief of a majority of the Senators that the higher rates were not warranted or necessary. The Senate has made some important changes in individual rates, but when considered as a whole, the average rate for all schedules is not greatly different, 4.16 per cent, from the average of the rates as passed by the House, which was 8.54 per cent higher than the average of all rates on comparable articles in the act of 1922. On the average, the Senate rates are just about midway between the House rates and the rates in the tariff act of 1922."

FEDERAL AND DISTRICT GOV- ERNMENT

Representative Moore of Virginia yesterday introduced a bill establishing a permanent commission to recommend to Congress the amount the Federal Government should contribute annually to the expenses of the District of Columbia. (Press, Mar. 28.)

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

The Associated Press to-day says: "Senate leaders have agreed on a restricted legislative program for the rest of the session looking toward adjournment by June 1. The schedule slated for enactment is confined--aside from the tariff measure and appropriation bills--to the pending proposals to place Muscle Shoals under Government operation, to transfer prohibition enforcement to the Justice Department and to reorganize the Federal Power Commission..."

GAME BREEDERS ORGANIZE

The press of March 25 reports that game farmers from all parts of the country met at New York March 24 to form an organization to protect their interests. The new body will be known as the Game Breeders Trade Association. A temporary board of directors was appointed to complete the details of organization and report at a meeting to be held in New York at a date to be announced later. The members met at the invitation of Arthur M. Bartley, vice president of the Game Conservation Association. Colonel Arthur F. Foran, controller of customs, was named temporary chairman, and H. M. Lackie, director of instruction and research at the Game Conservation Institute, temporary secretary.

BRITISH COTTON OPERATIVES

A London dispatch to-day reports that in the Lancashire cotton towns one-fourth of all the cotton operatives, numbering 400,000 men and women, are now jobless, 100,000 having been dropped in the last three months.

Section 2

Banks and
Cotton
Farmers

An Atlanta dispatch to-day says: "Southern banks generally favor the policy of refusing loans to all-cotton farmers, F. W. Ellsworth, vice president of the Hibernia Bank and Trust Company of New Orleans, told the first annual meeting of the Southern Bank Management Conference at Atlanta yesterday. The farmer must grow food for his family and feed for his stock to find favor with his banker, Mr. Ellsworth said, quoting from papers read at the conference to show bankers were refusing all-cotton loans."

Food and
Longevity

H. C. Sherman and H. L. Campbell are the authors of "Further Experiments On the Influence of Food Upon Longevity" in The Journal of Nutrition for March. The article says in part: "The available data regarding noteworthy cases of longevity in man have given the impression that this depends almost entirely upon inheritance. The limitations of the method of investigation in such cases, however, may quite conceivably have tended to obscure or minimize the importance of food, and perhaps of other factors. In compiling the available facts regarding a person who has attained to great age, the ages reached by parents and grandparents will usually stand out as clear-cut quantitative data; while it will be quite impossible to obtain equally clear-cut and quantitative data as to the food consumed throughout a life-time... McCollum and others have repeatedly shown that the normal length of life of experimental animals (rats) may be shortened in almost any desired degree by dietary deficiencies of varying degrees of severity. Our own problem has been to determine whether, starting with a food supply and nutritional condition already adequate and normal, it is possible by improvement of the food to induce a definite increase in longevity." Here follow detailed accounts of experiments, and the article concludes: "That the increase of longevity was real and not accidental is made clear both by simple statistical treatment of the data and also by grouping them in such manner as to afford a series of comparisons (of the animals on the two diets) in terms of the percentages attaining to different degrees of longevity.... Hence it may be regarded as established beyond any reasonable doubt that, starting with a diet which is already clearly adequate, it may still be possible to induce a very significant improvement in longevity by enriching the diet in certain of its chemical factors."

Forestation
In Wisconsin

An editorial in Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer for March 15 says: "Less than 90 years ago millions of acres of majestic pines and other forest trees covered Wisconsin. To-day, there are millions of acres of cutover, burned over brush land where these great forests stood. In some counties away back from railways and highways are still some fine pieces of timber. Some of these belong to lumber companies and some belong to the State of Wisconsin. Those areas owned by lumbermen will soon be cut, but those stands owned by the State should be preserved for future Badger State folks and their visiting guests. March 1, there became available a sum of money set aside for forestry in Wisconsin. This is the first fund ever created by the State from a general tax levy for this purpose, and the expenditure is approved by the people of the State. The vote was two to one in favor of protecting and preserving the small portions still remaining from that majestic

forest standing here less than a century ago. Even the second growth has been largely cut over for its crop of lumber and paper pulp. Also, the second growth of hardwood timber in southern and central counties has been used. We are learning, however, that the farm wood lot is valuable and are saving and cutting carefully, preserving these forests of firewood, post timber, etc. Now, under the present plan of reforesting, the people of the entire State, both urban and rural, will pay for the starting and growing of a new crop of trees...."

Individual Incomes

H. M. Foster, editor, Food Department, New York Journal of Commerce, writing in Nation's Business for April, says: "Approximately 80 per cent of the people in our country have incomes of \$2,000 or less. Only 8 per cent exceed \$5,000 a year. That means that we still have far to go in bringing prosperity under mass production. In spite of the fact that the individual income of such a great part of our people seems small, we have such a great population that the total income is great."

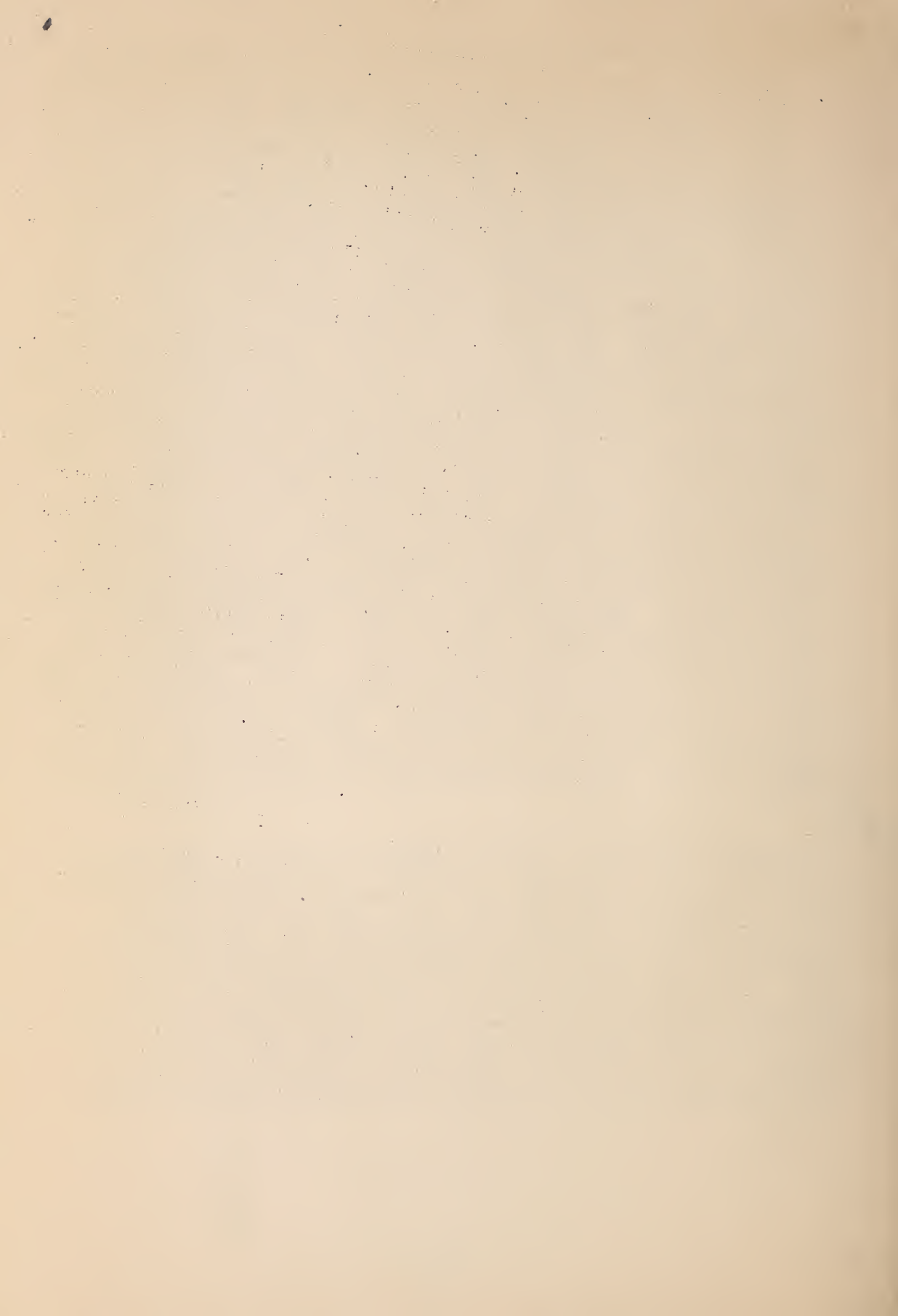
Land Man- agement

An editorial in The Country Gentleman for April says: "Two new developments presage a turn in the land situation. One of these is the organization of a land-management program in Canada, on a contemplated scale larger than any yet projected in North America. The other is a similar plan instituted by important nonfarming holders of land in the Northwest to embrace, as a beginning, their holdings in four Minnesota counties. These moves come at a crucial time. Never before in our history has there been so much farm land in the hands of non-farming holders. Insurance companies, banks, other lending agencies and private investors have had to take over hundreds of thousands of acres in various parts of the country. Few of them want the land. They want to dispose of it, to get their money out. But how are they to do it? Conditions have changed since the loans were made....These are requirements to which farming, whether owner or absentee operated, is now generally subject. They render essential those qualities of judgment, reasoning ability and personal aptitude that, in combination, produce good management, now an indispensable factor in successful farming. The president of the life-insurance company that has had the best results in handling mortgaged land States: 'Farms that have been well managed have, so far as our experience goes, generally brought returns so that interest payments and taxes have been met, and the owner is not experiencing temporary difficulties.' This is the key to the present distressed-land situation. It is a tribute to Canadian sagacity that in this matter, as in immigration, they are profiting from our example....The Canadian program contemplates starting out with approximately 30,000 acres under actual management the first year and gradually extending management to 844,000 acres settled by the Canada Colonization Association. Associated in the undertaking are the Colonization Finance Corporation of Canada, Ltd., and seven of the leading insurance and financial organizations of the Dominion. This joint participation is important. In Canada, as in this country, the land holdings of loan companies are scattered over a wide area, making economical management by one company impossible. For the present year the Canadian program will be confined to Manitoba, but it is planned gradually to extend it to other western provinces, grouping the various

holdings in zones, each under a skilled manager. The resolution with which the Canadians are proceeding is indicated by their employing as chief manager one of the most successful farm managers in the United States, Frank V. Reinohl, who has had charge of the Elk Valley Farms at Larimore, North Dakota. The purpose of their plan is threefold: To get the best farming returns possible from these lands; to build up and maintain their productiveness; and to enable the farmers on them to get on a sound footing and acquire the land through the money made off it. That policy is equally feasible and necessary in this country. The farms now in the hands of nonfarming interests are there largely because the former owners lacked the managerial or financial resources to make them pay. They will not pay without these things under present ownership either. Moreover, these farms are usually below par in condition, due to the desperate efforts of the former owners to economize and to extract the utmost from the soil before giving up. Little market now exists for anything but good land, with not enough bidders for that to go around. There is but one way of breaking this land jam....Group farm management is being applied by numerous banks and small landholders over this country....The only other alternative is to continue the present wasteful policy. But that does not meet the requirements of modern farming. It can mean only a continued struggle to extract carrying charges and an eventual sacrifice of both investment and productivity of the land. To most of these large nonfarming interests the land they unwillingly hold represents only a small part of their invested capital. They may be able to bear any loss they have to take on this investment without endangering their resources. But the Nation can not afford a loss of its basic wealth--the soil. Whether they care to view it that way or not this land constitutes a trust and a responsibility on the part of those holding it. There is only one way this trust and responsibility can be satisfactorily administered. That is by inaugurating a system of operation that fully conserves the productiveness of the land and hastens the day when it shall be owned by the people who live on it."

Scottish
Potato
Pool

An editorial in *The Field* (London) for March 15 says: "Despite the setbacks that have checked the career of the Scottish Milk Agency, the farmers north of the Tweed seem determined to pursue the pool ideal in marketing their potatoes. Some weeks ago a big meeting was held in Edinburgh to discuss the possibilities of a comprehensive marketing scheme, and now a memorandum has been issued by the Scottish Agricultural Organization Society outlining proposals for a potato pool. The purpose would be to market the members' crops and generally safeguard the interests of growers by regulating market supplies and preventing unfair competition from abroad...This scheme deserves to succeed. It means marketing organization on sound lines to regulate supplies to the needs of the market, which involves finding a commercial outlet for surplus potatoes..."



Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

March 27.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.50-\$15; cows, good and choice \$7.50-\$10; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$11.50-\$13.75; vealers, good and choice \$9-\$14.25; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$10.25-\$11.75. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.35-\$10.05; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.60-\$10.45; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9-\$10.25; slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$9.75-\$10.60; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8.50-\$9.75.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.35-\$2.90 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2-\$2.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.40-\$2.55 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.20-\$2.25 f.o.b. Waupaca. Florida Spaulding Rose brought \$9.50-\$11 per barrel in northern markets and mostly \$8 f.o.b. Hastings. Florida pointed type cabbage sold at \$3-\$3.75 per 1½-bushel hamper in eastern cities. Texas flat and round types \$120-\$125 bulk per ton in the Middle West; mostly \$75 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Louisiana strawberries ranged \$4.75-\$5.50 per 24-pint crate in midwestern markets; \$4.85-\$5 auction sales at Hammond. Florida berries sold at 35 to 50 cents per quart. New York Baldwin apples ranged \$5-\$6 per barrel in New York City; Virginia Yellow Newtowns \$7-\$8. Michigan Baldwins \$2-\$2.25 per bushel basket in Chicago; Spys \$2.50-\$2.75.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 37½¢; 91 score, 37¼¢; 90 score, 37¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18½¢; Single Daisies 20¾¢ to 21¢; Young Americas, 22¢-22½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 1 point to 15.33¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 19.58¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 15.78¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 15.40¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis, \$1.08 3/8-\$1.10 3/8. No.2 red winter, St. Louis \$1.22-\$1.23; Kansas City, \$1.11-\$1.13. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), St. Louis \$1.04-\$1.05. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 80½¢; Minneapolis 71¢-73¢; Kansas City 74½¢-76½¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 81½¢-84¢; Minneapolis 74¢-79¢; Kansas City 77¢-79½¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 43½¢-44¢; Minneapolis 39 3/8-40 3/8¢; Kansas City, 44¢.
(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVI, No. 74

Section 1

March 29, 1930.

DOWELL ROADS BILL

The press to-day reports that before beginning work on Tuesday on Muscle Shoals plans, Senate leaders will seek adoption of the conference report of the Dowell bill increasing appropriations for Federal roads from \$75,000,000 to \$125,000,000.

FARM PRODUCE BILL

The House agricultural committee yesterday approved the Summers bill bringing brokers, commission merchants and dealers in perishable farm produce under Federal regulation.

EDISON ON RUBBER

A Miami Beach, Fla., dispatch to-day reports: "Experiments in development of rubber-producing plants the last few months have led to the discovery of several shrubs that are much higher in rubber content than plants used in previous experiments, Thomas A. Edison, said yesterday at the home of Harvey A. Firestone, where he is a guest. 'I feel encouraged over the results of recent experiments,' Mr. Edison said. 'Of course, we have a long way to go, but we are getting there.'..."

FEDERAL FARM BOARD

The Federal Farm Board yesterday sent the following telegram to the State Agricultural Extension Directors in Kentucky and Tennessee, emphasizing the importance of familiarizing farmers with the facts contained in the report of the United States Department of Agriculture concerning the intention of growers to increase their tobacco acreage: "Department of Agriculture report on intentions to plant indicates increase of fifteen per cent in acreage of Burley tobacco. This increase with average yields would result in crop about seventy-five million pounds larger than the 1929 crop and the 1929 crop was approximately fifty million pounds larger than the annual demand for Burley tobacco. Special Burley outlook report released by Department to-day should be placed in hands of all tobacco growers to acquaint them with seriousness of situation. We would be glad to have any suggestions you have to offer regarding this program and ways in which the Farm Board can assist. Board is anxious to cooperate with you in meeting this situation which, if present intentions are carried out and average yields are obtained, would result in lower prices for Burley tobacco...." (Press, Mar. 29.)

BUILDING SITUATION

The country "turned the corner" in its general business situation about March 1, according to Thomas S. Holden, a member of the National Building Survey Conference Committee, vice president of F. W. Dodge & Co., a news gathering and publishing organization in the construction field, who addressed a gathering at New York yesterday on "The Hoover Economic Rehabilitation Program." "February was pretty low, and we've been looking up since that time," he said. "There will probably not be a very rapid improvement, and we don't want another boom to develop too quickly, but all the changes will be for the better...."

Section 2

Business
"Key" Men

Edward A. Filene, Boston business man, lists "Ten Key Men of Business" in The North American Review for April. The list, with the qualifications of each of the men, is as follows: Henry Ford--He has rendered the principle of exploitation archaic by demonstrating that more profits can be made by enriching people than by impoverishing them. This leads to the economic unity of the world, an understanding that nations must work for the prosperity of all other nations if there are to be world markets for any of them. Owen D. Young--He has brought to bear on international relations the diplomacy of facts and undermined the diplomacy of hate which decreed that the beaten side in the war should pay all its costs while it was deprived of the means of paying. Julius Rosenwald of Sears, Roebuck & Co.--He has been a pioneer in providing large-scale distribution for large-scale production, and his philanthropies are practical and helpful. Amadeo P. Giannini--Just as Henry Ford has proved it bad business to charge more than is necessary for a product, Giannini understands that it is bad banking to charge too much for bank services in the financing of business organizations and reorganizations. Jesse Straus of Macy's -- Though only at the beginning of his business career, he shows promise of becoming a "Ford of distribution" in lowering of prices and expanding the public buying power. Thomas P. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co.-- Because of the spirit of cosmopolitanism, of world-citizenship, with which he approaches questions of national and international finance. Daniel Willard--In his reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad he has done wonders in dissipating the stupid notion of a necessary conflict between labor and capital. Thomas A. Edison--Though not a "business man," he is the father of many enormous businesses which have enriched the world. Charles F. Kettering of General Motors-- Though quite capable of managing his financial interests, he has hired a salaried expert to do this, thus releasing his own mind completely for the solution of engineering problems. Herbert Hoover--He has proved himself to be a superb leader of American business at a supreme moment in its evolution."

Forbes' on
Business

B. C. Forbes, writing on business conditions in Forbes for April 1, says: "The first quarter has been very disappointing agriculturally, only indifferently satisfactory industrially, but quite satisfactory financially. Its worst feature has been the lamentable extent of unemployment. There is justification for expecting improvement in industry, in securities, in employment. The improvement should become more pronounced before the second quarter ends. And the second half of the year promises to see the return of normal business prosperity...The arrival of spring will bring greater speeding up of the vast capital expenditures which corporations and public bodies pledged President Hoover...The most urgent need of all is to move heaven and earth to mitigate the hardships being suffered by the unemployed. That unemployment is more widespread than at any other time in years can not be disputed...Settlement of tariff wrangling and adoption of a more reassuring policy by the Farm Board would also help. So would a co-operative attitude towards business on the part of the Department of Justice, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Trade Commission and other regulatory bodies. This is essentially a time for all responsible citizens to pull together for the benefit of business, employment, national prosperity."

Horse Dis-
appearance

An editorial in The Country Gentleman for April says: "The recent Government figures showing a disappearance from farms of 714,000 horses and mules during the past year illustrates a long-time trend which undoubtedly has had an important bearing on the surplus crop problem and low price of the past decade. Back in 1919 the work stock carried on farms amounted to 26,436,000 horses and mules. The January, 1930, estimate places the number at only 18,762,000. This disappearance of 7,674,000 head of work stock from farms has been accompanied by a valuation decrease of approximately one and a half billion dollars. There are no accurate figures concerning the disappearance of horses and mules from cities and towns during this period, but that the reduction has been far more sweeping and rapid than in rural districts should be apparent to anyone who recalls conditions a decade ago. Some estimators have placed this loss of work stock from city streets during the past ten years at two and a half million head, thus pushing up the grand total disappearance of horses and mules during the past decade to the ten-million-head mark. Ten million head of work stock would consume between fifteen and twenty million tons of hay and approximately three-quarters of a billion bushels of grain. Agriculture has therefore lost--and the oil industry has captured--a market demand which, were it now available, would undoubtedly send farm prices soaring."

Milk Pro-
duction in
Hungary

"In recent years milk production in Hungary has increased considerably. In fact the phenomenon of overproduction is in evidence. It is important to be able to increase or regulate the consumption of milk and its by-products. The production of milk shows considerable fluctuations in different seasons. These are not greater in Hungary than in other countries but it would be desirable to minimize these fluctuations by changes in the feeding and time of freshening of cows." (Social Science Abstracts, March, 1930.)

Taber on
Corporation
Farming

L. J. Taber, National Master of the Grange, writes at length on the fallacies contained in most of the corporation theories expounded for the reorganization of farming methods, in The Country Home for April. He says in part: "...The economic depression of agriculture, the enormous loss in capital investment, the heavy foreclosure of farm mortgages, the exodus of farm population, suggest to many the need of a new type of rural organization to meet the situation. Unfortunately, gifted penmen and many otherwise sound authors are suggesting that the farmer must catch his vision from the American business man; that agriculture must be reorganized, as industry is being reorganized, into great corporate units; that, instead of being the absolute owner of his farm, the farmer shall become a stockholder in a corporation, accept a place on the pay roll and become the last of the American independent groups to join the wage-earning class. Mass production has its place in national affairs. Henry Ford, General Motors, Du Pont, and hosts of others have by sound business methods written across the continent in indelible letters the truth of the statement that big business prospers as it gets bigger, and that the independent producer is passing from the Nation's industrial field...All of this naturally suggests to casual observers a new solution to the farm problem. Their answer is that all that is necessary is to get improved managerial efficiency,

superior merchandising experience and better financial management.... We go a step farther and the dreamer visualizes a farm reorganization. ...And just as this story becomes interesting and the dream looks real we come to earth with a dull thud, like the morning after. We at once realize that the analogy between agriculture and industry exists only on paper and that the possibility of corporation farming as a solution of the farm problem does not exist....No one denies the advantages of standardization. We know that a lot of farmers buy farm machinery by the color of the paint. Some want one brand of twine and some may want another. But the advocates of corporation farming have forgotten the big place where standardization falls down. You can't standardize the weather. You set your farm in high gear. The engineer figures it will take thirty days to harvest; horses have gone, and in their place, fine efficient machines appear, and then standardization breaks down, because standardized, systematized, efficient machinery just won't work in inefficient weather. Your high-powered salesman will help out, but when the weather man damages your alfalfa hay or rots the straw-berries he may not be able to earn his salary. Corporations go broke. They are sold on the auction block, and our efficiency engineers have forgotten what is going to happen when the Bluefield County Corporation is sold to the highest bidder....Purposely we have left out the overwhelming and compelling argument that makes corporation farming impossible in America; namely, the place of women and youth in American farm life...."

Virginia Fruit

Leonora W. Wood, Keyser, W. Va., writes of "Fruit Growing in Virginia" in Manufacturers Record for March 27. She says in part: "To-day Virginia ranks third among the great apple producing States of America; within the next ten years it expects to replace New York, which is second. There are in Virginia around 3,200 commercial apple growers, with approximately 8,300,000 bearing trees and 2,344,421 which have not yet reached the bearing age. And the average value of the commercial crop is around \$6,000,000. The commercial peach industry is also rapidly increasing in importance. According to report of surveys there are approximately 700 commercial orchards, with over 573,000 peach trees. Average yearly crop amounts to more than 500,000 bushels and brings the growers around \$750,000... Agriculturally the State is divided into seven sections: The North Valley, South Valley, North Piedmont, Piedmont, Roanoke, Patrick and Southwest. In the North Valley section are the counties, Frederick, Shenandoah, Rockingham, Warren, Page and Clarke. Here are around 776 commercial orchards, with around 1,512,000 apple trees, or 35.2 per cent of the commercial apple planting in the State. From Frederick County is shipped to the foreign market more apples than from any other county in the United States. The Shenandoah district, particularly Winchester, which has been called the capital of the Shenandoah, has done most to advertise Virginia apples...."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Mar. 28.--Livestock quotations at Chicago ^{on slaughter} steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.25-\$15; cows, good and choice \$7.50-\$10; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$11.50-\$13.75; vealers, good and choice \$9-\$14; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$10.25-\$11.75. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.35-\$10; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.60-\$10.50; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9-\$10. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$9.60-\$10.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8.50-\$9.75.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.35-\$2.90 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2.-\$2.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.40-\$2.55 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.20-\$2.25 f.o.b. Waupaca. Florida Spaulding Rose brought \$9.50-\$11 per barrel in northern markets and mostly \$8 f.o.b. Hastings. Florida pointed type cabbage sold at \$3-\$3.75 per 1½-bushel hamper in eastern cities. Texas flat and round types \$120-\$125 bulk per ton in the Middle West; mostly \$75 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Louisiana strawberries ranged \$4.75-\$5.50 per 24-pint crate in midwestern markets; \$4.85-\$5 auction sales at Hammond. Florida berries sold at 35 to 50 cents per quart. New York Baldwin apples ranged \$5-\$6 per barrel in New York City; Virginia Yellow Newtowns \$7-\$8. Michigan Baldwins \$2-\$2.25 per bushel basket in Chicago; Spys \$2.50-\$2.75.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 37½¢; 91 score, 37¼¢; 90 score, 37¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18½¢; Single Daisies 20¾¢-21¢; Young Americas, 22¢-22½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 2 points to 15.31¢ per lb. On the corresponding date last year the price was 19.58¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 15.76¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 15.46¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis \$1.09½-\$1.11½. No.2 red winter, St. Louis \$1.19-\$1.20; Kansas City, \$1.12-\$1.14. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), Kansas City \$1. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 80¢-80¾¢; Minneapolis 72¢-74¢. Kansas City 75¢-76½¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 80¾¢-82¢; Minneapolis 74¢-80¢; Kansas City 76¢-77¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 43¢-44¢; Minneapolis 39 5/8-41 1/8¢; Kansas City, 44¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Section 1

March 31, 1930.

IN CONGRESS

The Associated Press to-day says: "After several days rest, Congress will swing back into action next week with the House getting another peek at its long absent tariff bill and the Senate applying itself again to the Norris Muscle Shoals measure which received a pocket veto in the Coolidge administration. A decision impends on whether the tariff bill should be opened for separate votes on three or four major rate disputes before sending it to conference. It was deferred until to-day by House Republican leaders on Saturday after another futile attempt to agree upon a plan of procedure.

"The Senate will not resume work until Tuesday. While its calendar is jammed with appropriation bills, the Muscle Shoals measure is expected to be debated and passed in three or four days and the path cleared for action on the governmental supply and other bills..."

LAND RECLAMATION

The Associated Press March 30 says: "Recommendation that States in which reclamation projects are developed should share with the Federal Government financial and other responsibility has been made to Secretary Wilbur by an advisory committee appointed by him a year ago to make an economic survey of irrigation projects. The report, made public on Saturday, said reclamation 'has proceeded with little cooperation from the States having projects within their borders.'"

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT POOL

A Canberra dispatch to the press of March 30 states that Australia's proposed wheat marketing pool under Government auspices has received a setback due to the decision of the State Government of Tasmania not to join the pool. The report says: "The exact effect of Tasmania's defection can not be known until official advices have been received from the remaining governments. It is believed most of the States are willing to join the pool...."

WORLD GRAIN FAIR

An Ottawa dispatch to the press of March 30 says: "Two years ago an organization was set up in Canada to develop plans for an international grain fair. The preliminary work has been done and definite announcement has been made that this world's grain exhibition and conference will be held in Regina, Sask., from July 25 to Aug. 6, 1932. The project is being organized on a gigantic scale. Sixty foreign countries have been invited to participate and acceptances from fifty are expected. The prize money totals \$200,000....It is taken for granted the United States will lead all foreign countries in the number and variety of entries, and R. W. Dunlap, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, has expressed the keen interest being taken by himself and the department in the project...."

Section 2

Australian
Wools

The National Wool Grower for March says: "Dalgety's Annual Wool Review for 1928-1929 gives a digest of the controversy in regard to the present quality of Australian wool. Bradford and Continental spinners and manufacturers have made statements from time to time to the effect that wool grown in Australia is deteriorating. It has not only lost its former fineness, they claim, but is also not so even, not 'so true in quality.' It is particularly on the latter point that complaint has been made. But from the producers' point of view there has been no deterioration. The proportion of very fine wool is less than it was, they admit, because a somewhat stronger or more 'robust' type of wool in Australian Merino flocks is being produced. From an article in 'Australasian,' Rupert Greene, wool expert, is quoted by Dalgety: 'It will be freely admitted that the proportion of really fine Merino wool of high spinning quality that is now grown is very much less than it was. This has been brought about by the fact that flockmasters and breeders in general have learnt by experience that large-framed sheep, which grow a broader quality of wool and cut a much greater weight per head than the old type of fine-wool Australian Merinos, are much more profitable. Who can blame them in their attempt to breed them?...Some of the best high-yielding, attractive, soft handling and good spinning wools that come on to the Geelong and Melbourne markets have been bred on comeback lines and are keenly sought after by all classes of the trade, being just as even in quality as many of the purest-bred Merino flocks in existence.'..."

Butter Con-
sumption

An editorial in The Milwaukee Journal for March 22 says: "At least one group of Wisconsin dairy farmers is now turning to advertising in an effort to strengthen the butter market. In doing so, it is displaying wisdom, for it was advertising which popularized the substitutes which reduce the consumption of butter. If butter, which costs more, is to hold its own, its merits must be brought even more convincingly to the people. Advertising, skillfully planned and strategically placed, alone can accomplish this. And such skillful planning, such strategic placing, is possible only through a national association of creameries, united for publicity purposes. Such an association is the present need of the butter makers. The Federal Farm Board has in mind a national organization. The advertising which is now appearing here and there is unconvincing. It stresses too much the farmer's plight and too little the merits of butter. The consumer is interested in food fats only in terms of food value. He will buy butter only if he is convinced that it is worth its higher price. He does not feel that his food habits should be influenced by any economics save his own. His position should be understood by the farmer, who has himself not been averse to using the cheaper substitutes to save money. A national association, employing experts to make its arguments, would not fall into this error. It would gather together all the testimony in favor of butter that could be had and present it in so telling a way that butter's merits would be understood as they never have been before. Its campaign would cost money, but it would earn money even more. Sporadic campaigns, unskillfully handled, may cost little, but they are likely to produce even less."

Cotton
Quality

An editorial in Southern Agriculturist for March 15 says: "The present price for cotton is low, too low for satisfactory profits under average conditions in the South. The acreage available for the 1930 crop is larger than is needed to produce enough lint to take care of the demand for this product. There is a falling off in demand for the very short staple that is produced in such abundance in this country. It is not a time for growing a big crop of cotton, but a time when only a moderate acreage should be planted. Also it is a time when more attention than ever before should be given to staple. Far too much of the short lengths are produced. Better lengths are commanding better prices and in the immediate future still greater differences will be paid for longer staple. The pressing need is for better cotton and not more cotton. Some of the cotton acreage might well be planted to feed crops. This will provide food for the work stock and for family cows and cows that are being milked to produce a market product. Through other cattle, hogs and poultry, these feed crops can be converted into something to sell. Rightly so, other sale crops will take the place of part of the cotton on some of the immense acreage that is available for this great market crop. The 'planter' and the farmer will determine whether cotton is to be servant or tyrant this year in the manner in which they map out their operations for this season."

Farm Roads

An editorial in The Southern Planter for March 15 says: "...The Federal Government should build the great highways from city to city. Money should be appropriated for this purpose. The revenues of the States for road construction and maintenance should be used solely for providing feeder or farm-to-highway roads. The Constitution of the United States contemplated the building of post roads by the Federal Government for its contains this significant statement: 'The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises,...to establish post offices and post roads.' When the Government authorizes the intent and purpose is to place responsibility. There are 1,329,972 miles of rural mail routes and 207,887.78 miles of star mail routes in the United States, as of November 1, 1929...."

Flax and
Wheat

"More Flax Less Wheat" is the title of an article in Commercial West for March 22, which says: "Back at his desk in the headquarters office of his firm in the Roanoke building, Minneapolis, tanned to a healthy brown by a few weeks spent at Honolulu in the South Seas, Shreve M. Archer, president of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, of Minneapolis, one of the world's largest crushers of flaxseed and producers of linseed oil and oil cake stockfood, faces an arduous business season....Established in the chief and only large flax growing section of the United States--the Northwest--Mr. Archer this week, in a special interview for Commercial West, expressed the hope that the farmers of this area will heed the suggestions, just announced, of Dr. John L. Coulter, former head of the North Dakota Agricultural College, and of Dean W. C. Coffey of the Minnesota College of Agriculture that at least 1,000,000 acres of land in the Northwest which would ordinarily be planted to wheat be diverted to the planting of flax this spring. This is in line with the Federal Farm Board's request that wheat acreage be cut 10 to 20 per cent this spring in order to relieve the present surplus and price situation...."

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Mergers

An editorial in The Davenport Democrat and Leader for March 19 says: "Chain stores are talked of a good deal, and chain farming, and the prospects of chain banking. Mergers are the order of the day. All sorts of changes are being made in the name of efficiency; all sorts of readjustments are being compelled on the part of the store and shopkeeper who wants to remain in business. The old-time drummer is disappearing; new processes of salesmanship are developing. It is a different world from that of a decade or two ago. In the mails comes the annual report of General Foods Corporation. Since 1922 it has been gradually absorbing various big food producing companies. It had 5,274,527 shares of stock outstanding at the first of the year. It owns the Postum plants, the Jell-O plants, Calumet Baking Powder, Grape Nuts, Log Cabin syrup, Maxwell House coffee, all the Baker coconut and cocoa plants, crystal salt and frosted foods, minute tapioca and Sanka coffee, sea foods and blue points, cake flour and mayonnaise, cashew nuts and various wheat and corn products, and a variety of other fancy eats. Perhaps you bought a lot of them cheaper because Big Business has got hold of them. But the shifting and the readjustments of the new situation have affected an army of people along the way. It raises the interesting question of what we are coming to. It isn't easy to answer. All we may be sure of is that we are on our way."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for March 27 says: "Unusually interesting, and also instructive, is a recent bulletin, reviewing the national Forest Service rendered in the past twenty-five years, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. In this review is set forth a summary of the important work performed by the Forest Service, as also some of the outstanding beneficial results. When the Forest Service took charge of the old-time 'Forest Reserves,' in 1905, they numbered sixty, with an aggregate area of approximately 59,000,000 acres. The area now covered aggregates 160,000,000 acres....The comparatively few facts set forth go to show the extent and importance of this forestry project, as developed and maintained by the National Government. Public appreciation of the service rendered and, also, of the importance of forests, has been and is such that ready and willing sanction is being given to still further extension of the Forest Service, and to the addition of other forest areas to the national system. To some extent, this public appreciation is made evident by the fact that in one year 23,000,000 people have visited national forests, and that the number of such visitors is increasing from year to year. This enjoyment of national forests, however, is aside for the inherent worth that is in them, protected, as they are, by the National Government. The benefits accruing are for all the people."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

March 29.--Livestock prices: Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium good and choice \$9.35 to \$10; light lights (150-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.60 to \$10.40; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9 to \$10 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.)

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.10 7/8 to \$1.12 7/8; No.2 red winter Chicago \$1.12; St. Louis \$1.20 to \$1.21; Kansas City \$1.13 to \$1.15; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago \$1.08; St. Louis \$1.08; Kansas City \$1.01; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis 71 1/2 to 73 1/2¢; Kansas City 74 1/2 to 75 1/2¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 81 1/4 to 82 3/4¢; Minneapolis 73 1/2 to 78 1/2¢; Kansas City 77 to 78¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 42 3/4 to 43 3/4¢; Minneapolis 39 1/2 to 41¢; Kansas City 43 1/2 to 44 1/2¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.40-\$2.90 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; \$2-\$2.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.40-\$2.55 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.20-\$2.25 f.o.b. Waupaca. Florida Spaulding Rose \$9.50-\$10.50 per barrel in city markets; \$8 f.o.b. Hastings. Louisiana Klondike strawberries sold at \$4.75 to \$6 per 24-pint crate in midwestern cities; \$4.45-\$4.65 auction sales at Hammond. Florida berries 40 to 65 cents per quart in northern cities. Florida pointed type cabbage closed at \$3-\$3.50 per 1 1/2-bushel hamper in eastern cities; South Carolina stock \$2.50 to \$3.25. Texas flat and round types ranged \$125-\$150 bulk per ton in a few midwestern markets; \$75-\$85 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Midwestern sacked yellow onions ranged \$1.60 to \$2.75 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; few sales at \$2 f.o.b. West Michigan points.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 7 points to 15.38¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 19.58¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 12 points to 15.88¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 15.52¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 39 1/2¢. (No prices reported on 91 or 90 score butter).

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 1/2¢; Single Daisies, 20 3/4¢ to 21¢; Young Americas, 22¢ to 22 1/2¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

